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ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMMORTALITY.

'Tis immortality that gives to man
The solemn grandeur of his earthly hours;
'Tis happy immortality that can
Wake into fadeless glory all his powers:
There sin and darkness never more shall bind
The mighty movings of a deathless mind.

Eternal glory! in thy happy clime
No dread eclipse comes o'er the soul's pure light,
No power forbids it there to soar sublime,
In all the triumph of increasing might;
There, there alone the spirit can expand,
A fadeless flower in its own native land.

Time sees alone the spirit's morning rays,
Dim beaming through the deeply folded clouds,
Heaven lives forever 'neath its moonlight blaze,
No cloud involves it, and no darkness shrouds;
Its brightest path is where a Saviour trod,
Its purest light surrounds the throne of God.

ARCOLO.

EXTRACT

From the 'Star of Destiny,'—an unpublished Poem.

'Twas even, and the starry heavens had spread,
Their twinkling coronal of light above;
The silver moon her paly radiance shed
'Mid clustering shadows of the silent grove.

Mantle'd in deepest stillness, not a sound
Escaping, wing'd its trackless flight along,
Save where the zephyrs of the night around,
Breath'd through the silence, undisturb'd their song.

Save by the babbling echoes of the stream,
'Mid shades embower'ed, and by woods o'erhung,
That stole, half hidden, like some passing dream,
By fancy pictur'd, or by romance sung.

* * * * * *

I gazed upon the mountain's lofty side,
That rose majestic from the plain below;
Laughing, in silent mockery of pride,
Like some proud warrior, with its haughty brow.

Nodding its plume of shadows to the wind—
Its frowning casque of forest to the moon;
Where its dark panoply of caverns blind
In darkness deep, the orient blaze of noon.—

And, as I gazed upon the fitful wave,
How like to life—that still doth outward haste,
Rushing impetuous, secret to the grave,
The *present* sank in reveries of the *past*.

Thoughts of my youth came gushing o'er my mind;
The bliss—the blessing of departed days;—
When Love and Hope, like angel-spirits, join'd
To breathe sweet pleasure, and bright joys to raise.

Methought of *boyhood's* gay and glad career—
Of joyous innocence—the happier hours,
The feelings warm, the hopes, the sighs, the fear,
Of riper manhood—and of moon-lit bowers.

Where oft, when silence held her peaceful sway,
And violets breath'd their soothing sweets around,
And nature, 'neath the balmy breath of May,
Had mantle'd with rich hues the verdant ground.

With one—belov'd! I've gazed upon that star,
The lonely star of my sad destiny!
And watch'd with her the gathering cloud afar,
That should entomb its melancholy ray.

It was no madness of the burning brain!
And fancy's wildness had no feature there—
Nor yet delirium, with its frantic train,
Of conjured phantoms, or deluding air.

It was not superstition's midnight reign,
That wraps its spell of deep and potent pow'r
Around the soul where guilt has left its stain—
Mine was no phrenzy of that dreadful hour.

Oh, no, for memory shudders yet to trace
The harrowing thought—though years have onward flown—
And fain from her full tablets would erase
The fearful knowledge thus to her make known.

SENEX.

THE SHIPWRECK.

A gallant ship flew o'er the waves,
And dash'd the spray from her noble prow,
And the wild sea and the tempest leaves,
Ah who would doubt her safety now?
And o'er her deck as the watchmen tread,
Or slowly—silently heave the lead;
Often when high the billows swell,
I heard the cry—"all's well, all's well."

The wind has freshen'd to a gale,
And high and rough the billows rise,
And closely reef'd is every sail,
But still before the wind she flies;
And, ever and anon, the sea
Flies o'er her quarters fearfully;
And every rope, and every sail
Quivers and trembles in the gale,

Dread darkness hung upon her now,
And o'er the stormy deep,
Deep terror sat on every brow,
For fear had banished sleep;
They hear the sound of breakers near,
And many yield them to despair!
While some more brave, prepare to leave
Their long lov'd dwelling for their grave.

Still fiercely onward she is driven,
And high by wild waves she is tossed,
And many a prayer is sent to heaven—
Alas! she strikes, and all is lost.
On planks and spars they strive to save
Their bodies from a watery grave;
But e'er they reach the distant shore,
How many sink to rise no more.

The wind now swept a naked deck,
Her masts had blown by one by one,
And as the seamen leave the wreck,
Loud shrieks of misery pass on.
And the loud crash the brave ship rending,
With cries to heaven for mercy blending;
Ah me, it was a sound too drear,
For mortal heart to hear and bear!

ALASCUS.

VIEW OF GRAY'S FERRY.

From the Casket.

GRAY'S FERRY, INN, AND GARDEN.

The rapid progress of improvement in our metropolis, and on the banks of the fine rivers which bound it on the east and west, has left us but few vestiges of by-gone days. The remains of antiquity existing, are not only of rich interest to youth, but excite pleasant emotions in the minds of those of ripened age at the close of the past century. They recall the past to the present, and in imagination re-assemble the companions, re-act the sports and pastimes, and reproduce in retrospection, the pleasures of juvenile days—days and seasons, the joyous reality of which have forever fled, and given place to the cares, vexations and vicissitudes of a business life.

Of all the localities of fashionable and pleasurable resort, we have no place near Philadelphia, of more imposing, natural, picturesque grandeur, than the subject of the present reminiscence. The accompanying engraving by George Gilbert, from an original drawing by Mr. Breton, (a landscape painter of promise, who deserves to be better known and encouraged, for his zeal, skill, and indefatigable industry,) is a good view, taken from the eastern side of the bridge, and differs only in the hereinafter noted improvements of the Ferry, from an old painting now in possession of the widow of the late Thomas Leiper, Esq. a grand-daughter of George Gray, an early proprietor of the property. Her grand-father George Gray, was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the first proprietors of a large tract of land, of 199 acres, comprising the present ferry house and adjacent grounds. He was the only son of George Gray, an Englishman, and a public speaker in the Society, who emigrated to this province from Barbadoes, soon after its settlement by its founder, Penn. He inherited a considerable patrimonial estate, purchased a three storied brick dwelling, in South Front street, between Norris' alley and Walnut street, on the west side, with a lot extending to Second street. For its price, (it was said, *in those days,*) he could have purchased several whole squares on Market street, west of Centre woods. He intermarried with a widow lady of the name of Foster, and located his family in Germantown. They had issue, a son, named George, and a daughter, who lived until she married and became a mother. In a few years the family removed to the western bank of the Schuylkill, the present site of the ferry house and garden. There was an old shingled house on the hill, and a path leading down to the river, over which passengers were ferried in a scow, by a rope extended across, similar to that existing at this time, at what is called Penrose's Ferry, near the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Mr. Gray enlarged the accommodations for his family, by erecting a convenient frame building, adjoining the old tenement on the river side. He increased the accommodations of the ferry establishment, opened an inn, and expended much money in improving the rural site as a flower garden, on the commanding eminence to the north of his mansion, and overlooking the serpentine river which washes its borders.—Multitudes flocked from the city to this now celebrated place of public entertainment, distant from the old Court House, Market street, four (old) miles, as the mile-stone near the inn now bears record.

About the year 1740, George, the proprietor, and grandfather to the principal part of the present heirs and proprietors, died. By his will, he devised this property and other real estate to his wife for life, remainder at her decease to his only son, George Gray, subject to the payment of certain legacies. George was then a youth, and his devoted surviving parent was concerned about his education. But two grammar schools of any note existed in Philadelphia, and their remoteness from her dwelling, presented an obstacle to the accomplishment of her wishes. Itinerant teachers, seconded by his intelligent mother, gave him the requisite instruction for the ordinary business of life. He had scarcely arrived at manhood, when his mother died, and he became possessed in fee of this valuable estate. His attention was drawn to its immediate improvement: he levelled and widened the present road, through the rock, to the river, and had those solid steps, by which visiters ascend to the garden, and to Say's place on the south, hewn out of the same primitive and permanent formation. George, at an early age, married Martha Ibetson, an English lady, by whom he had ten children. The family continued to live in rural felicity and contentment, until that period of our revolutionary history, when the invading army of Britain, approaching the city, obliged them to abandon their much loved home, and seek elsewhere, a more secure asylum.

By order of the republican Committee of Safety, (of which he was an active and efficient one,) the rope ferry was destroyed, and the scows sunk in the deep channel of the Delaware river. The British soon afterwards took possession of the premises, where they established an outpost. The rabble soldiery destroyed the elegant and spacious garden, consumed the cedar fencing, cut down a part of the woods, and burnt the remainder. Mr. Gray's estate extended over the river on the eastern side, and amongst other improvements, he had erected a good substantial brick dwelling, on the north side of the main road, about fifty yards from the river.—This house the British also occupied; and when they evacuated the city, to consummate the work of devastation, gave it to the flames.—The site is known by the partially filled up cellar, which remains to this day. The ferry house was almost ruined, having been riddled by the cannon of the British, who formed a battery of 18 pounders, which they amused themselves in firing occasionally at the rebels, (so called,) whenever a party presumed to make their appearance on the western heights, near the Darby road.

At the first session of the 8th General Assembly of the Commonwealth in 1783, the year of pacification, Mr. George Gray was elected their Speaker—some evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Gray never returned to live at the ferry. He however repaired and improved the premises at great expense; purchased, repaired, and moored the present floating bridge, said to be the identical one, (flooring excepted,) which the British built over the Schuylkill at Market street, where the elegant permanent bridge now stands. A new floating bridge was, however built there after the war, which existed until the present one was erected.—Within a few years, Gray's bridge has been greatly altered and improved, with a central sliding draw, of a novel construction, to admit of the free passage of the numerous square rigged vessels, schooners and sloops, which now cover the bosom of this deep, rapid and sinuous river, transporting to our shores chiefly the produce of our northern and eastern markets, and receiving in exchange, the abundant mineral and metal treasures of our mountains, and the staple produce of our western farms.

Mr. Gray's sons, George and Robert, succeeded their father as tenants of the repaired premises, at the close of the war of independence. They laid out a beautiful garden, and built the spacious green-house, above the ferry house, where, since their tenant days, many a time and oft, hundreds now living, and some thousands dead, have tripped the light fantastic toe, to merry music, the usual accompaniment of sleighing parties, and to the rapid enrichment of the succeeding host of the inn. Those joyous and prosperous days are past: the times have sadly changed, we with them, and the seasons too have followed the example. The continuance of severe cold, and the deep snows of the 18th century no longer visit us.

About the year 1794, the late George Weed succeeded the Grays, as the tenant, under their father, George. Possessing amiable and affable manners, he was eminently successful in establishing a name and fame for this place of entertainment, equalling, if not surpassing, any of its competitors, at least in constant, abundant, and profitable custom. The garden and promenades which had been laid out by the Grays, at great expense and with exquisite taste, were preserved. Embowered summer-houses, temples, groves, alcoves, and all the convenient embellishments and appurtenances of a pleasant summer retreat, arose, as if by magic. Here the senses were regaled, in the verdant seasons, with the perfumes of indigenous and exotic shrubbery, plants, and flowers. At night there were occasional illuminations, concerts, fire-works, &c. &c. Engraved brass plates, here and there affixed to the stately trees in the garden, notified the visiters against certain trespasses. It was briefly a gentle warning for all, noli me tangere—these are forbidden fruits.

Mr. Weed continued to conduct this establishment, in a highly creditable manner many years, and retired from this busy and arduous scene to the city, with a moderate fortune, to enter upon the more precarious business of a merchant. A Mr. George Ogden and his sister became occupants, and lived there several years, to what advantage is not known. At this period the vicissitudes of business had swallowed up the fruits of Mr. Weed's industry, and he once more resumed his old vocation at the ferry. Fortune and friends again smiled on his exertions, and in a few he retired, with a tolerable competency, to his farm on Province Island.

When Mr. Weed left the ferry the second time, Curtis Grubb became the tenant, and after some years of occupancy, the premises came into the possession of Mr. Kockersperger, the present obliging landlord, whose lady is noted for furnishing good suppers of tea and coffee, accompanied with a variety of exquisite relishes, particularly fresh fish from the river in season.

In January 1800, Mr. G. Gray died, at the venerable age of 74, leaving eight children, and the issue of some deceased children, to whom the estate still belongs. It is held by them as tenants in common, and is the only part of Mr. Gray's estate which has never been divided.—With remarkable forecast, they wisely reserved and now own a large portion of the elevated rock to the south of the road, as the future abutment of an arched bridge, which will probably be soon erected.

It would be a needless reminiscence to describe the cultivated grounds, as they were laid out under the superintendence of the brothers Gray, and preserved by Mr. Weed and the Ogdens. It would indeed be a painful task, to contrast them with their present dilapidated and wasteful condition. Memory will supply the place of minute description to the old and middle aged, who know what Gray's gardens once were; and all of the present generation, younger in years, who would probably be interested in the description, can readily imagine, from a present view, and this sketch, assisted by a little imagination, what a beautiful and picturesque place of public entertainment and agreeable promenade the lads and lasses of Philadelphia, and the neighbouring country, enjoyed in days of yore. It is a lamentable fact, that no such place exists at this time in the environs of Philadelphia, notwithstanding her unbounded wealth and trebled population. Even the far-famed, splendid gardens, fountains, baths and fish-ponds of Harrowgate, near Frankford, have been suffered to go to decay, under the mouldering and unsparing hand of time, because the renovating hand of art has been unnerved, by the want of adequate public favour, and generous support to the enterprising proprietors.

M.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

ON FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

In spite of modern whims of equality, the government of a family must be absolute, mild, not tyrannical. The laws of nature, and the voice of reason, have declared the pendence of the child on the parent. The weakness of youth repressed by the hand of age and experience. Parental tenderness is too apt to degenerate into parental weakness. "If you please, child," and "will you dear," are soon answered with, "No; I wont." The reins of the government should always be gently drawn; not twitched like a curb bridle, at one time, and dangled loosely at another. Uniformity in parents, produces uniformity in children. To whip one minute, and to caress, or let the culprit go unpunished, for the same crime at another, cannot fail to injure the force of parental authority. Consider before you threaten; and then be as good as your word.—"I will whip you, if you don't mind me," says the parent in a passion. "I am not afraid of it," says the child. The parent flies towards it in a paroxism of rage; the child prefers flight, to broken bones. "You may go now, but you shall have your punishment with interest, the next time you do so." "I don't believe that," thinks the child. It is experience that gives the parent the lie.—"But," say you, "whips and rods were the scourges of the dark ages; the present age is more enlightened: in it law is reason; and authority is mildness. Beware of that reason which makes your child dogmatical, and that mildness which makes him obstinate.

There is such a thing as the rod of reproof; and it is certain that in numberless cases arguments produce a better effect than corporal punishment. Let those be properly admonished, in cases of disobedience: if ineffectual try the harsher method.—Never begin to correct till your anger has subsided; if you do, your authority over the offender is at an end. Let your commands be reasonable. Never deliver them in a passion, as though they were already disobeyed; nor with a timid distrustful tone as if you suspected your own authority. Remember that scolding is directly the reverse of weighty reasoning. It is the dying groan of good government. Never let it be heard under your roof, unless you intend your house should be a nursery of faction, which may at some future time rear its hydra head, not only against you but in opposition to the parents and guardians of our country. Patriotism as well as charity, begins at home. Let the voice of concord be heard in your family: it will charm your domestics to a love of order.

Beauty and Venus de Medici.—Moralists have sufficiently declaimed against beauty. I love to look at a woman, whose face is all harmony, and her eye all intelligence. Where is the evil? My perceptions are those of innocent pleasure. I am formed to take delight in the delicate glow of the rose, in the thick, green foliage of the myrtle, in the pleasant duskiness of twilight, and in the song of the morning bird. Shall I look cold on the animated beauty of a woman? I am not to be blamed if I express my ardent admiration of exquisite proportion, of a skin, fortunate in its fibres, soft in the touch, and coloured beyond all power of painting. If the Venus de Medicis in the Louvre attracts all eyes and entrances all hearts, what a being should I be, to look unmoved at one, superior to the Venus, because animation gives a charm, which the sculptor could not impart, and intelligence is not to be found in the statue.

Love.—It is a pretty soft thing, this same love; an excellent company keeper, full of gentleness and affabilite; makes men fine and to go cleanly; teachest them qualities, handsome protestation; and if the ground be not too barren, it bringest forth rhimes, and the hat pulled down: yea, it is a very fine thing, the badge of eighteen, and upwards not to be disallowed; better spend thy time so than at dice.—*Sir William Cornwallis' Essays, ed.* 1631.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Sketches of the Bar.—No. I.

LORD ERSKINE.

"The mind with taste, sense, judgment, feeling fraught."

This celebrated advocate must be placed at the head of the orators of the English bar. From the part which he took in state trials of high importance and general interest, his best speeches have been very fully and correctly reported; and we, therefore, can form a pretty good opinion of his powers as an orator.

The Edinburgh Review, in an able article on Planche's Demosthenes, speaks thus of the speeches of Erskine:—"In those of a particular description, in which feeling and passion are more immediately concerned, nothing can exceed the delicacy and tenderness with which he sometimes describes scenes of domestic endearment and felicity, or the lofty tone of indignation with which he lashes and scourges the invaders. On other occasions, he brings forward circumstances of an opposite description with equal effect and energy. In one particular case, where he represents his client, the defendant, by every previous understanding between themselves—by plighted faith—by every virtuous and honorable attachment and implied engagement, as the husband of the plaintiff's wife, whatever forms and ceremonies might have been employed to give an opinion to the contrary, and then brings the plaintiff forward as the violator, and makes him the defendant; the whole conception is in a strain of boldness, and executed with a degree of vigour, worthy of Demosthenes himself." This is high and deserved commendation.

Splendid and effective as are the effusions to which the reviewer alludes, they are not the greatest or most valuable efforts of Erskine's eloquence. His defences of Lord George Gordon, Thomas Hardy and others, on charges of high treason; of the Dean of St. Asaph, and Stockdale, for political libels, are the noblest monuments of his ingenuity and intellectual superiority. They will last as long as the language, and transmit his name with honor to the remotest generations. There are passages in these speeches, particularly in the defence of Stockdale, which will be recited and quoted at distant times, as exquisite specimens of highly finished eloquence, worthy of any of the illustrious masters of ancient or modern days. I will mention but one; it is from his speech on Stockdale's trial, when, after describing the state of the people of India, and shewing the necessity that "civil skill and military power should unite their efforts to support an authority which heaven never gave, by means which it can never sanction," he introduces the savage chief whose dominions have been "encroached upon by the restless foot of the English adventurer," and gives, in the lofty and figurative language of the indignant son of the forest, his assertion of his right to the possession of his native soil,—the wilds given him by the Great Spirit, and his determination to defend it to the last.

The style of Erskine is diffuse; his doctrine is simple, and sometimes noble sentiments and glowing thoughts are expressed in language bordering too closely upon the colloquial, and weakened by a profusion of particles. But his rhetoric is a relief from the gorgeousness and glitter of such orators as Charles Phillips and his host of imitators, with whom pomp and sound, flights and flourishes, too frequently supply the place of sense and argument. Attention should be paid to the dress of thought, but it should never be made the primary object of consideration; and when a style is ornamented to tawdriness—when propriety and perspicuity are sacrificed to the glare of figurative decoration,—and words are linked together merely with a view to the rythm and cadence of a sentence, it is an offence against good taste, and must disgust the cultivated ear. Erskine exhibits throughout his speeches a desire to convince. Whether he works upon the feelings, the imagination, or the understanding, his end is the same—not unsubstantial admiration, but success—substantial success. This gives a manly energy, a raciness to his speeches which never appear in the ostentatious displays of a mere caterer for applause. His ardour does not waste itself in declamation; it is seen in the force, poignancy, and spirit of his reasoning. He had a due sense of the importance of his subject; he felt his responsibility, and he kept his eye steadily fixed upon the end of his efforts. His able exposition of the law of constructive treason in Hardy's case—the fruits of careful research and patient investigation,—and his arguments in support of the rights of juries, as judges of the law and fact in prosecutions for libels, reflect the highest credit upon his ingenuity, industry, and professional learning.

Erskine's career at the bar was brilliant and prosperous. It was not however his original destination, he was by birth a Scotsman, entered the navy, and after some years service he obtained a lieutenantcy. Descended from the younger branch of an ancient and noble family, which was any thing but opulent—it is said that a keen sense of the unpleasant condition of a poor officer, had not a little influence in inducing him to abandon the profession into which youthful enthusiasm or injudicious persuasion had drawn him, for the one so well calculated to develope his powers, and to which his maturer inclination pointed.

It is customary for the students of law in England, previous to their admission to the bar, to spend some time in a special pleader's or attorney's office, in order to obtain an insight into the formalities of the practice. Mr. Erskine anxious to husband his time as much as possible, continued his legal studies during the interval of what is called *keeping commons*, in the office of Mr. Buller; then an eminent special pleader—afterwards Sir Francis Buller, and one of the judges of the court of King's Bench. As he had commenced his studies at comparatively a late period in life, he endeavoured to make up for it, by uncommon assiduity and persevering application. It was not unusual for the young templars in those days, to whet their ingenuity and test their oratorical strength, by public debates. Erskine determined to let slip no opportunity of improvement, made his *debut* and became a famous disputer at Coachmaker's Hall.

Mr. Erskine's first speech at the bar was in 1778, in the case of Captain Baillie, against the filing of an information for a libel upon the Directors of Greenwich Hospital. *This speech would have been worthy of him in the meridian of his fame—he then displayed that independence and fearlessness, which were ever after his striking characteristics as an advocate.* Having mentioned the conduct of the Earl of Sandwich, first Lord of the Admiralty, with some severity; Lord Mansfield, a relative of that nobleman, interrupted him with the remark, that "the Earl of Sandwich was not now before the Court." The excited barrister, roused to the extreme of indignation, replied to the Chief Justice, "I know my Lord that he is not formally before the court, but for that reason, *I will bring him before the court;* he has placed these men in the front of the battle, in hopes to escape under their shelter, but I will not join in battle with them; their voices, though screwed up to the highest pitch of human depravity, are not of dignity enough to vindicate the combat with me—I will drag *him* to light, who is the dark mover behind the scene of iniquity. I assert that the Earl of Sandwich has one road to escape out of this business, without pollution and disgrace; and that is, by publicly disavowing the act of the prosecutor, and restoring Captain Baillie to his command—he then went on with a stream of invective, energetic in language, and unsparing in accusation. I recollect meeting somewhere with an observation said to have fallen from Erskine—that when he first rose to address a court, he was so much confused as to be almost unable to proceed, until a feeling came over him as though his little children were pulling his gown behind, which gave him his self-possession, and he then spoke with ease and fluency. Upon his retiring from the bar after his argument in Captain Baillie's case, thirty briefs were presented him. He was shortly afterwards retained in the case of Admiral Keppel. If the story told be true, the knowledge he obtained in his former profession was of some advantage to him. It is said that Mr. Dunning and Mr. Lee, the Admiral's counsel, unable to comprehend the sea phrases with which the conversation of this gallant but rough son of Neptune was plentifully interlarded, were at a loss how to act, when Dunning recollected Erskine, who had now obtained celebrity, and he was employed. For his able services he received a fee of a thousand guineas.

Several instances of Erskine's advocatorial boldness are upon record. On one occasion, he put a question to the jury about the meaning of their verdict. Judge Buller objected to it as improper. Erskine repeated it, the Judge interposed a second time with these words—"Sit down Mr. Erskine; know your duty, or I shall be obliged to make you know it." Erskine replied—"I know *my* duty as well as your lordship knows your duty. I stand here as the advocate of a fellow citizen, *and I will not sit down.*"—The judge said no more. Erskine persisted in his question. This retort may appear upon the first view somewhat intemperate, and savouring of indecorum and disrespect towards the bench; and so it would have been on an ordinary occasion—but under the peculiar circumstances of the political trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, it evinced a spirit, justifiable—nay more, most commendable.

Erskine was a useful man during that agitated period, when the fear of revolution on the one hand, and the desire of amelioration on the other, produced a system of coercion, restraint, and *espionage*, and with it a deep feeling of disaffection and resentment, that combined to spread alarm and discontent through every part of the empire, and threatened the destruction of some of the most valuable principles of the constitution. It has been said that the lawyers in monarchical countries are the efficient supporters of the power of the crown. This, though perhaps in the general, is not without very many patriotic exceptions. Erskine was one. He was emphatically a popular lawyer. Like Curran, in Ireland, he was the chosen advocate of those who had drawn themselves within the vindictive grasp of watchful government. His speeche are replete with the noblest maxims, and the most enlightened views of free and liberal policy. The following is an extract from his address to the jury on the trial of Paine for the publication of "The Rights of Man." After bestowing upon the American revolution the epithets of "glorious, just, and happy," he proceeds:—"Gentlemen, I have a right to distinguish it by these epithets, because I aver, that at this moment there is as sacred a regard to property; as inviolable a security to all the rights of individuals; lower taxes; fewer grievances; less to deplore, and more to admire, in the constitution of America, than that of any other country under heaven. I wish indeed to except our own, but I cannot even do that, till it shall be purged of those abuses which, though they obscure and deform the surface, have not as yet, thank God, destroyed the vital parts."

As a member of parliament, he ever shewed himself the faithful and fervent friend of rational liberty. With Fox and Sheridan he strove against the pernicious policy of Pitt's administration;—but in this hemisphere he shone a star of secondary magnitude. All his contemporaries are constrained to admit, that, however respectable—Erskine in parliament was nothing to Erskine at the bar.

When Mr. Fox became premier, Erskine was elevated to the station of Lord High Chancellor, the most dignified office of the law. This administration was short-lived—it did not last, I think, over a space of about six months. Erskine will not be ranked among the sages of the woolsack. He did not hold the office long enough; and his place was too frequently supplied by the master of the rolls. The number of decisions pronounced by him are consequently inconsiderable; and few of these are very important. It could hardly be expected that his previous practice, which had not been before the equity courts, should have prepared him for the presidency of a tribunal, governed by precedent as much as those of the common law.

Erskine was the very model of a cultivated, honorable, and high-minded barrister. He was not a mere lawyer, whose soul had never soared beyond the black lettered lore of his profession, and whose attention had been chained down to reports and statute books. His intellect was expanded, and his taste refined, by a diligent perusal of the best productions in every department of elegant literature. Early in life, at the commencement of his professional studies, before fortune had deigned to bless him with her smile, his pen had contributed to his subsistence, as well as to his improvement; and at the height of his renown—in the midst of multiplied and important business, when he stood foremost at the bar, and was one of the most active in parliament, he could still find time for the composition of such pamphlets as "A view of the causes and consequences of the present war with France. In answer to Mr. Burke's regicide peace,"—unsurpassed in that day so prolific of able pamphlets, for its liberal views, just sentiments, clear and correct reasoning, and dignified and judicious moderation.

"Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times."

B. S.

One of our late London papers devotes two columns to set forth the utility of a newly invented filter for cisterns. To prove that such an article is highly necessary, the writer has been at the pains of collecting a mass of testimony in relation to the quality of the Thames water. We take a short extract, for the benefit of the admirers of London porter. We pass over the evidence of the medical men, which is somewhat too strong for our columns, and give that of the engineer and the fishermen.

Mr. Mills, the engineer, tells us, that the Thames is neither more nor less than the common sewer of London, so far as it receives the contents of all the sewers; which on the north side are ninety-nine, and on the south forty-six. The water taken up opposite some of the sewers at the time of discharge is nearly the substantive contents of those channels. Mr. Joseph Evans has often seen the sewers discharging black slimy liquid, with gas, oil, dead animals, entrails from the slaughter-house, and other filth too disgusting to name. Mr. Goodhugh, the fish monger, says, that the company's water is muddy and offensive: if fresh fish are put into it they will not live more than six hours, and turn a yellow colour. Mr. Butcher, a fish-salesman, states the water to be very bad, and that he has known three parts of a cargo of eels to die by the gas-water passing the vessel. Mr. Newland, the master of a Dutch vessel, says, that out of 26,000lbs. of eels, the cargo of two boats, only 9,000lbs. were marketed alive: they became sick on being put into Thames water, and soon died; they changed colour, and became spotted like snakes. Another captain says, he has known 3,000 weight to die in half an hour, and if the water gets worse, they must give up the business.

Wm. and Thomas Hetherill, fishermen, state, that they had left off the business because it had left them off. They used to catch flounders, eels, roach, smelt, salmon, &c. before they were ruined. The water gets worse ever year; the cause is the gas: they could get plenty of dead flounders, but no live ones; had seen the flounders put up their heads above the water, and if there was a bundle of weeds they would escape from the water upon it. Had seen two thousand pound weight of fish die in an hour; and when the wells were opened there was quite a stench, and oil on the top of the water.

The last evidence we shall quote from is that of Mr. Goldham, who had been yeoman at Billingsgate market for twenty-five years. He says he has known fifty thousand smelts brought daily to Billingsgate, and three thousand salmon caught in the season in the Thames. He adds, that they are now all destroyed, and this fishery gone; and this he attributes to the impure state of the water, from the refuse of the gas-works, from all the common sewers running into it, and the steam boats constantly stirring up the filth. He has seen four thousand eels alive at night in the Dutch boats, and the next morning three-fourths have been dead. Many fishermen have been ruined by the change.

Such is the picture—the faithful and frightful picture—of the condition of the water of the Thames, as supplied by the companies to their customers. That the inhabitants of the richest, largest, most populous city in the world—the seat of a more opulent body of nobility and gentry than is to be found in any other metropolis—should, for so long a time, have been contented to have seen daily running into their cisterns, and to have used, for all domestic and culinary purposes, a necessary of life, so loaded with all sorts of impurities as to be pronounced, by professional men of the first eminence, to be offensive to the sight, disgusting to the imagination, and destructive to the health, is a fact that would not have been credited, and that ought not to have been credited, but upon evidence unanswerable.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

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On motion of SAMUEL H. PERKINS, Esq. SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE was, on Wednesday, the 4th inst. admitted to practice as an Attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia.

COMMUNICATION.

SIR;—Having myself received considerable advantages from the instructions of Mr. Bristow, in the Art of Writing, and being desirous that others should partake of the benefit of his invaluable discovery, I beg leave through the medium of your valuable paper, to direct the attention of the public towards this truly worthy young man. A stranger in our city, and not only having the malicious insinuations of ignorant pedants to bear with, but that most formidable of all difficulties, the prejudice of the pupils themselves, for I must confess when I commenced taking lessons from him, I did not think it possible for any person to effect a change in my writing; however, I am more indebted to him than I shall ever be able to express. Yet with both these obstacles, he has fearlessly combated—treating the first with the silent contempt it merited, and the last with that patience and perseverance which alone could remove it, and I feel warranted in asserting that he has not failed in satisfying every one of his pupils with whom I have conversed on the subject. I might expatiate more largely on the merits of this System, but I am not willing to encroach too much on your time and patience, yet I cannot conclude without desiring my fellow townsmen so far to divest themselves of prejudice, as to call upon Mr. Bristow, and examine the many specimens of improvement he has in his possession, when I feel confident they will be satisfied of the truth of what I have just stated.

I am, Sir, Yours very respectfully,
MECHANICUS.

The bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the CHESAPEAKE and DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY, passed the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Monday, after considerable opposition.

The Reverend A. ABBOT, a clergyman of MASSACHUSETTS who visited CUBA, about a year since, for the improvement of his health, and died on his return, left a volume of descriptive letters, which have been lately published at BOSTON. We have not seen the work, but find in the BOSTON papers, several extracts some of considerable length, and all tending to produce an impression in favour of the volume. We select the passage in which the process of the sugar manufacturer is described:—"After a superb breakfast highly enjoyed with an appetite eager from a ride ten or eleven miles, we sallied out to survey an extensive *sugar plantation*. Two volantes accommodated the ladies; the gentlemen first repaired to the mill, to witness a busy scene. A huge boiler filled with grits was preparing dinner for the laborers on the spot. A negro close by with a mill turned by a crank, was providing the raw material. Two mills, with ten or twelve oxen harnessed in each, with a driver to each pair on the outside, and a general whipper on the inside, and a yell from the whole which defies description, were keeping the mill in quick motion. When the cane had passed through the first pair of nuts, it was turned back again through the second pair, (the middle nuts being one in each pair) by six wooden rollers called dumb turners, revolving parallel with the nuts. The juice fell copiously into an under ground conductor, to join the confluent stream of the other mill. Together in a rapid and respectable tide, it disgorges itself into a reservoir, in the boiling section of this vast building one story lower than the level of the mills. The mills in this manner deliver 500 gallons in twenty-five minutes.

From the reservoir, the juice is next passed by a duct, to a large copper kettle, containing 500 gallons, under which is kept a hot fire of wood; into this mass three tumblers of lime are thrown, as a refining process. Here it boils with violence, and rises crowned with froth and bubbles, and as it is prone to overleap the limits of the kettle, there is a second rim rising higher, which controls the stray fluid and leads it into a reservoir close by, which may be called the save-all, for safe keeping.

The next step is to transfer the refined juice into a duct, which conveys it into a tank, where the impurities sink to the bottom. Thence it passes by an easy conveyance to take its course through a row of three kettles, over a fire, a gentler fire of dried ground cane. From the first kettle it is dipped out into the second by a negro with a copper bucket attached to a long pole, which operation he performs by means of a moving skid, with dexterity and tolerable ease.—From the third kettle it is transferred to a tank, or large trough, against the wall, with a guard of boards on each side, that nothing may be lost. It is here brought to a state of granulation by two negroes one at each end of the trough, dashing with the bucket on the pole back and forth, and up and down; till it is felt or seen to be graining. It is at this trough that strangers and negroes have free access to cake off the sugar for their entertainment; and invalids find it salutary to inhale the fumes of the neighboring kettles.

In this state of granulated liquid, the precious mass is taken in an iron bucket to the pans, arranged in rows over an inclined plane. The pans are first wetted, that the sugar may not stick to them; and are in the form of an inverted cone, with a hole at the bottom which is stopped by a plug and husks but not so tight as to prevent the molasses from oozing out, and falling on an inclined plane, placed like a roof beneath, and running into casks below. Negroes returning from the field are required to call as they pass, and take each a pan of sugar to the purging house, so called, till they are all removed. Here we will leave the pans for the present to complete our view of the mill and boiling house. Passing to the end of the building we look into the furnaces under the respective kettles, and find all are fed with dry cane, which has been through the mill, except the central fire under the clarifying kettle, which is heated hotter than the rest with wood. Great quantities of cane fuel are housed at hand, lest rain should unfit it for use. I may just remark that the negroes wear sandals in this business; and that the pots, about to receive the granulated juice are wet to prevent its sticking, and that from the central clarifying boiler, the same process goes on to the granulating tank, both on the right and left.

In passing to the *purging house*, we discovered a negro goading a pair of superannuated oxen, who were incapable of harder labor, round a post in the centre of a little pit six or eight feet in diameter, for the purpose of treading liquid clay. Every thing, of course, looked filthy enough. In this dirty hole is produced the mighty agent, through whose pollution purity is produced, and snowy whiteness is imparted to the dark muscovado.

In the neighbouring building we saw it standing in rows, with the lower part of the cone in a hole to drop the molasses again upon an inclined plane, which conveys it to a vat, holding 30,000 gallons. We saw 7000 pans, each holding from 35 to 50 lbs. of sugar. On the top of the sugar in the pan a portion of the clay from the pit is placed, and by its magical power, it drives the molasses downward till the greatest part of the cone becomes white, and the bottom tinged with a slight molasses color. The clay comes off from the top entirely in a cake, perhaps an inch thick. The pots are once more removed to a drying house; the white sugar is then severed from the darker, and cut and broken into small pieces, and exposed to the sun in driers on truckles, that in a moment they may be run under a roof in case of rain. The same is done by the darker sugars and both are next moved to the store, and boxed for the market, and sent eighteen miles, by land, on mules or in carts, to the Embarcadero, and thence by the Canimar to Matanzas, twelve miles.

Five hundred gallons of juice yield about three hundred pounds of clayed sugar; and as that quantity of the liquid flows from the nuts in twenty-five minutes; and the operations of the mills and furnaces being simultaneous, and so managed that one part shall not wait day or night for the other, this mill and furnace establishment must send to the purging-house, the driers, and the boxes, more than 700 lbs. of clayed sugar in an hour; 16,800 lbs. must be boxed each day, and something like 1,000,000 lbs. to speak loosely, in a season.

The molasses of this establishment is a heavy article, and would be an important item in the profits of the plantation, if the cartage did not nearly consume its price. The planter designs to set up a distillery on the premises, to raise the price, and diminish the carting of this branch of the economy of the plantation."

Some of our readers, perhaps, have not yet forgotten the anonymous notes produced, and commented on by Mr. WRIGHT of OHIO, during the discussion, in the House of Representatives, of Mr. SMYTH'S proposition, to amend the constitution, by limiting the presidential term. The following is an extract from the report of the debate on that occasion.

Mr. Wright.—Mr. Speaker, I remember to have read a proclamation from a distinguished individual, on the Niagara frontier, during the year 1812, which the reading of these letters has forcibly recalled to mind. Permit me to call the attention of the House to some passages in it.

Mr. Smyth called the gentleman to order. He asked, is it in order?

The Speaker. Is what in order?

Mr. Smyth.—Is it in order to read a proclamation of a commanding General during the late war?

The Speaker.—The Chair cannot tell until it know what it is.

Mr. Smyth.—Is it in order to apply such a proclamation to a proposition to amend the Constitution?

The Speaker.—It is impossible for the Chair to tell what application the gentleman from Ohio intends to make of it. The gentleman from Ohio is not perceived to be out of order and he will proceed.

Mr. Wright.—I intend to give the proclamation application, and hope to succeed. I will read, Sir, what I did not say, as the gentleman supposes, was from a distinguished commanding General of the Army, but what I said was from a distinguished individual on the Niagara frontier, in the year 1812. "*The present is the hour of renown.*" Yes sir, so thought the letter writer, the present is the hour of renown—look well to the chances. "*Have you not a wish for fame?*" Do you not desire distinction, political elevation? Have you not a wish to attain the Presidential Chair?—a desire for the fame flowing from its possession? Then look well to it—calculate—remember, that while six times eight make forty-eight, six times four make only twenty-four, and unite with me to multiply your chances, even on the destruction or ruin of the Constitution. '*Would you not choose, in future times, to be named as one, who, imitating the heroes whom Montgomery led, have, in spite of the seasons, visited the tomb of the Chief, and conquered the country where he lies? Yes, you desire your share of fame.*" Do you not choose, in future times, to be named as one who has filled the Presidential Chair, in spite of adverse reasons? Calculate the chances. Would you attain your ambitious end?—them mend the Constitution, even if it should lead you to visit the tomb of the chief lately elected President, and conquer the country where he lies. You do desire fame. "*Then seize the present moment. If you do not, you will reject it, and say 'the valiant bled in vain, the friends of my country fell and I was not there.'*" Seize the present moment—amend the Constitution—cut off the hopes of the Chief or we, the friends of the country will fall. "*Advance then, to our aid.*" Help me to amend the Constitution, and into the Presidency. "*I will wait for a few days. I cannot give the day of my departure. But come on.*" Come to my aid. I want the Presidency. I will wait for you to fall in my train only a few days. I cannot now tell when I shall start on my pilgrimage, but come on—be ready, or your chances will be lessened, and you will regret it. "*Come in companies, half companies, or singly.*" Come all ye aspirants to the Presidency, in companies, or singly—follow me, and I will show your chances. *I will organise you for a short tour.*" No more eight years terms—no more six times eight—you shall have *short tours*, only six times four—come to me, rally under my banner, and I will organize you. "*Ride to this place, if the distance is far, and send back your horses.*" Come ye ambitious—ride—mount the People, if ye are far off, ride into power, and send your horses back. "*But remember, that every man who accompanies us places himself under my command, and shall submit to the salutary restraints of discipline.*" Come on, you have nothing to fear, but you must submit to my controul and my discipline. Stand back till I am served—then your chance shall come. I will look down all opposition. No danger shall deter us. I will never basely sound a retreat. Sir, there appears to me great analogy between the proclamation quoted, and the anonymous letters, and the one goes far to explain the meaning of the other.

Recent Appointments by President Adams.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

WILLIAM CLARK, of Pennsylvania, to be Treasurer of the United States, vice Thomas Tudor Tucker, deceased.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, vice Richard Peters, deceased.

SAMUEL LARNED, of Rhode Island, to be Charged'Affairs of the United States to the Republic of Peru, vice Joseph Cooley, deceased.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, JOHN B. TREVOR, of Pennsylvania, E. J. DUPONT, of Delaware, BENJAMIN HATCHER, of Virginia, and CHARLES A. DAVIS, of New York, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States for the year 1829.

WILLIAM A. GRISWOLD, of Vermont, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Vermont, 3d March, 1829.

JOHN GADSEN, of South Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South Carolina, 7th February, 1829.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS of Maryland, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Maryland, 3d January, 1829.

NATHAN SMITH, of Connecticut, to be District Attorney of the United States for the District of Connecticut.

JOHN H. NORTON, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Mississippi; whose commission expired on the 3d January, 1829.

THOMAS MORRIS, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York, 21st January, 1828.

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York, 19th February, 1829.

BURRINGTON ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, 3d January, 1829.

SAMUEL D. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, 2d March, 1829.

WILLIAM TRIMBLE, of Arkansas Territory, to be a Judge in and for said Territory; whose commission expired the 21st of December, 1828.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON, of Arkansas Territory, to be a Judge in and for said Territory; whose commission expired on the 22d of January, 1829.

SAMUEL C. ROANE, of Arkansas, to be Attorney of the United States for said Territory; whose commission expired on the 7th of February, 1829.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, of Arkansas Territory, to be Marshal of the United States for the said Territory; whose commission expired on the 7th of February, 1829.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, the bill to authorize the citizens of Philadelphia to elect the aldermen of said city, was read the second time, amended, and ordered to be transcribed. Yeas 65—nays 24.

In the Senate, on Friday last, the bill supplementary to the act, entitled an act limiting the time during which judgments shall be a lien on real estates, and suits may be brought against the sureties of public officers, passed through committee of the whole.—*Sentinel.*

In Union town, (Pa.) on the 14th of February, John Greer was scalded to death at the steam distillery of Mr. Works. The night being intensely cold, Greer and Works lay down by the fire close to one of the kettles: while they were asleep, a plug flew out of one of the boilers; the boiling liquor was discharged on the body of Greer, which was so shockingly scalded that he died in a few hours.

The Sunbury, Pa., Emporium of Thursday last, says:—A woman named *Elizabeth Logan*, was on Tuesday last lodged in the jail of this county, on a charge of poisoning her husband, *William Logan*, of Northumberland. The deceased was buried for a period of about ten days, when suspicions were excited against the wife, which led to the disinterment of the body. An inquest was held by *C. D. Wharton*, Esq. Coroner of the county, and an examination of the deceased by a Board of Physicians, which resulted in a report by the Inquest that the said William Logan came to his death "from poisoning by arsenic." We forbear giving further particulars as "rumour with her thousand tongues" will no doubt sufficiently mislead if not prejudice public opinion. She is a young woman, and has three small children.

On Friday evening week, the night of the snow storm, there was a ball in Providence, R. I., in anticipation of Washington's birth day, that anniversary occuring this year on Sunday. When the party prepared to return home the streets were so filled with snow as to be almost impassable, and but few ladies were able to reach their dwellings. Most of the company remained at the Hall, and many of the ladies could not be conveyed home until noon next day.

A tragical occurrence has come to light at the Niagara Falls. A week ago last Sunday, two men embarked in a boat from the American shore above the Falls, with the intention of landing on our side above Chippewa. We understand they were inhabitants of this frontier, and that their friends had supposed them safe on the opposite shore waiting a favorable opportunity for crossing the river, which for some days past has been extremely hazardous along the whole line. In the sequal, however, it appears that, in attempting to cross as above stated, they have been forced over the cataract by the floating ice, and that the first tidings of their awful fate was revealed to their friends by discovering fragments of the boat and clothing below the Falls.—*Niagara Herald.*

A GOOD SWIMMER.—One day last week Major C. of Saco, went down to Old Orchard Beach to dig clams. Taking his horse out of the thills, he left him tied to the sleigh; but the animal getting uneasy, broke away his fastenings, and being pursued by a boy, ran for the water. He "plunged in," and "then did buffet it with lusty sinews," till the boy lost sight of him and supposed he was drowned. And so thought the owner of the horse. But the next day he was heard of, harness all on, at Prout's neck, where he had landed safely, after swimming about five or six miles.—*Saco Palladium.*

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, on the 14th instant, expelled *Robert Christie*, a member from the county of Gaspe, as unworthy to serve or to have a seat in that house. It was proved that Mr. Christie while acting in a public capacity, had without the sanction of other magistrates with whom he was associated, advised Lord Dalhousie to remove certain justices of peace, who were members of the house of assembly, in consequence of their having voted in opposition to his wishes.

Loss of the Nantucket Mail Packet, and Mail.—The Mail Packet, Capt. Marchant, left Nantucket on Friday week; and on the same day, in the snow storm, struck on Collins Ledge. Expecting that the vessel would go to pieces, all hands, eight in number, took to the boat, and after being out about ten hours landed on Sampson's Island. The next day they took to the boat again, and reached a schooner lying at Deep Hole. A young man, son of Mr. James D. Scudder, was left on the island frozen to death. Finding no one on board the schooner, they set a signal and were taken off on Sunday. While on board the schr. another young man, brother to the above, was frozen to death, and some of the others badly frost bitten. Capt. Swain, of Nantucket, a passenger, had on board the packet $2000. The boat being small they saved nothing but what they stood in.

From the Portland (Maine) Advertiser.

MURDER AND ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

On Friday last, John Morgan of this town, a seafaring man, in a state of desperation, probably occasioned by his jealousy or something more conclusive, entered a neighbouring house where his wife was and stabbed her to the heart, with a knife he had purposely prepared for the cruel deed. She fell dead at his feet.—He then plunged the same fatal knife into his own body, below the breast bone, and, from appearance, used every effort to touch his heart, in which he was not successful. Such is the nature of the wound he inflicted, however, that there remain no hopes of his recovery. He was barely alive yesterday. Morgan and his wife, it seems, had previously separated, as she had withdrawn from his house. On his entering the house where she was, the only conversation which passed between them as we understand, was, he asked her if she would go home and live with him. She replied "I will tell you to-morrow." He answered "life is sweet," and immediately committed the atrocious act. When grinding the knife, on board a vessel in the Harbor, he was asked what he was going to do with it His reply was, he was going to have sport with it. For the credit of our town, we will state, that one of its oldest inhabitants informs us, that this is the first murder ever committed here. We hope it will be the last.

Geneva, New York, Feb. 26.—On Saturday evening last, a young man named Friday, was robbed a short distance out of this village by two footpads of about four hundred dollars.—The circumstances, as related to us, are briefly these:—Friday had been to Albany, where he procured money of a relative to pay on a contract from the Land Office for a lot of land in Williamson, Wayne county. He returned in the stage on Saturday evening and stopped at Hemiup's tavern, but for some reason was induced to leave there and proceed to Fisher's tavern, about half a mile out of the village, on the castle road. When near the latter place he was suddenly collared by a man on foot, while another presented a pistol to his breast, threatening his life if he resisted or made a noise. The pocket of his coat containing his pocket book and money was then cut off, and he permitted to escape, excessively frightened but not materially injured. The pistol, and pocket-book, emptied of its contents, were found on the road. He was much cut in his right hand by the knife, used to open his pocket.

POLICE OFFICE, New York, March 4.

A willow-weaver, named Charles Phillips, was brought up this morning on a charge made by Mrs. Simpson, who keeps a willow store in the Bowery, as follows: Phillips purchased yesterday of Mrs. Simpson 50 bundles of willow, at one dollar and fifty cents per bundle. He requested her to send a person home with him for the amount. When they reached Phillips' residence, the person was asked to sit down, and the former went out. He remained sometime, and on his return, stated that he had given the money to pay for the purchase to a man, who with the willow itself, had disappeared, he knew not whither—the consequence of which was, as he declared, that he could not defray the demand. He acknowledged the debt, and said he would discharge it when he was able. The circumstances were considered of a very suspicious nature, and Phillips was ordered to find bail in the sum of five hundred dollars to answer at the present Sessions.

From a New York paper.

INTERESTING CASE.—On Thursday evening, a person called at the house of the High Constable accompanied by a deaf and dumb lad, and accused him of having attempted to pass a $10 counterfeit bill. He also intimated a belief that his prisoner was not deaf and dumb; and only pretended to be so, that he might the more readily impose upon the community. The High Constable, on examining the bill, pronounced it to be genuine, but stated that unfortunately it was the relic of a broken Bank. This decision entirely upset the doctrine of forgery, but did not disprove the fraudulent intention.—Mr. Hays therefore, after ascertaining that the youth was in reality deaf and dumb, ordered him to appear at the Police Office the next morning. At the appointed time he came before the Magistrates, and so fully exculpated himself, that he left the Office with the respect and good opinion of all present. But not content with the explanation he had given, he in a short time despatched the following letter, which is here inserted with no important alterations.

NEW-YORK, February 27, 1829.

To the Judge of the Police:—

Yesterday afternoon a new pupil told me that he wished me to buy a new hat for him, and he handed a bill to me, and got it from him. I presumed it was good, and therefore I put it into my pocket. I had got it before I left home. As I was going somewhere to distribute several notices to the directors for the support of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, I thought quickly that I would be glad to converse with my aunt, who lives at No. 24 Clark street—for I was a very little distance from her house. So I went to visit her, and I spent a few minutes with her.—While I was coming towards Canal street, I recollected quickly that I must buy the hat for this pupil. Accordingly, I went into a store to get it, and I took ten dollars out of my pocket and gave them to a hatter, who received them—but he did not understand this bill that was of a broken bank, and he carried it to the other gentleman who took it. He said it was bad—and I was sorry. Then the hatter, Mr. Harrison, came to me; and he suspected that I was a rogue, and therefore he brought me to tell Mr. Hays about me. He showed me some questions. I gave some answers to them, namely: David H. Cole. My term of four years and five months has expired at school. I live with Mr. Loofborrow. I was born in Red Hook, Dutchess, N. Y. and my parents live in Saugerties, Ulster county now. I told Mr. Hays that I did not know whether the bill was good or not. I suppose that Mr. Harrison knew that I was ingorant of this bill, yet he endeavoured to bring me to Mr. Hay's house, for the purpose of giving him a reward. If I had known that it was bad, I would have told the pupil that it was broken—but I know that Mr. Harrison is not reasonable, but ignorant; for he did not give some questions to me. I have endeavoured to write this, for I wish you to know about these circumstances; and my character I do not wish to be injured; and I know that some rogues are brought to Police.

DAVID H. COLE.

A Sketch of the British 'Fancy.'

From the Morning Chronicle.

Yesterday was appointed for the decision of the match between Ned Neal and Roche, the Devonshireman, for one hundred pounds a-side. The affair has been long on the tapis, and was regarded with a good deal of interest, as rumors were industriously circulated that Roche was "something out of the common way," and would humble the pride of the London ring, by not only licking Ned Neal, but Jem Ward, and every other man who had the slightest pretensions to milling consequence. As a wrestler he had obtained some little fame, and at the wrestling match at Leeds won the second prize; but, as a boxer, he was utterly unknown, never having entered the prize ring, or fought with any man of acknowledged talent. Upon the challenge being first given by this hero to Neal, it was readily accepted; and on his appearance in the Tennis Court, from his bulk, being little less than 15 stone in weight, and tall in proportion, he was regarded as a customer of no ordinary stamp. "If," said the judges, "he can but handle his fists as well as his pins, the Streatham Youth cannot have a chance." But this little word "*if*" made all the difference in the calculations of Neal's real friends; and as there was no "if" about his courage and general good qualities, they freely came out to back him at two to one. At this rate, several bets to a large amount were laid; but it was remarked that the takers were limited to a very narrow circle—not more than three or four persons being in the market, and those by no means recognized as sporting characters. The general speculators on such events were observed to hold aloof, and a sort of whisper that something wrong was intended on the part of Neal, gradually obtained circulation. These whispers, however, had no influence on those who had placed their confidence in Neal. They continued to back their judgment without reserve, and to advise their friends to follow their example. By some strange perversity this advice was not taken; and so wedded were many to the opinion that a *cross* was intended, that the takers of the odds gradually increased. The necessary consequence followed—from 2 to 1 the betting fell to 7 to 4, thence to 6 to 4; and at Tattersall's, on the Monday, and at several sporting-houses, on the same night, 5 to 4 were currently taken. Inquiry was naturally made as to the cause of this singular state of things; but no satisfactory reason could be obtained. It was admitted, that of opinion as to merit was to be regarded, Neal ought to remain a decided favourite against an unknown and an untried man; but it seems there was another cause which operated on the minds of the *honourable gentlemen* who were disposed to sport their cash on the event. In plain terms, it was gently whispered, that Neal had been "bought over," and was most conscientiously induced, first, to persuade his friends to back him, and then in the *kindest* manner to "put them in the hole;" or, in plain terms, to lose the fight, and, of course, rob them of their money. This was indeed a temptation not to be withstood, and, as a matter of course, all the initiated, among whom were not a few of those who occasionally sport their *mugs* in higher betting circles, were seen as busy as so many rats in a granary, nibbling at the supposed flats who were occasionally presented to their notice—and taking all the odds which their mistaken confidence in the honour of Neal inclined them to lay.—It was glorious to see with what a leer each new customer was booked—and with what avidity the actions of particular men were watched, as a sort of telegraphic signal of what it would be wise to do, without the slightest reflection on the probable qualities of the men. Many who had already betted their money on Neal took the alarm, and were seen scudding about from house to house to get it on the other way, and, if possible, to have a slice of the roguery which had been so ingeniously concocted. Poor devils! we think we see their elongated mazzards upon reading our paper this morning, and finding, for once, that "honesty would have been their better policy."

The toss for the place of fighting having been won by Neal, he chose the neighbourhood of the scene of his late conquest over Jack Nicholls, and named Northchapel, in Sussex, on the Petworth road, and about five-and-forty miles from London, as the place of rendezvous. He had trained at Milford, near Godalming; and it was remarked by those who felt an interest in his success, that he was unusually careful in taking his exercise.—Roche, who keeps a public house at Exeter, and who had been brought up from his "crib and his customers," as the tool of his honest Devonshire friends, arrived in London ten days back, and was sent down to the Bell, at Edmonton, to finish his training. From the time of the match being made, about two months since, he had considerably reduced his weight, and upon going to scale on Monday was found to be a trifle less than 14 stone—while Neal weighed but 12 stone 14 lbs. This disparity in size was of course seized as a strong argument in favour of his pretensions over Neal; but by those who were behind the curtain—and there were such—his size was placed at nought; for it was discovered that he was a mere *yokel* in science, and knew as little of the manœuvres of the London ring as a donkey knows of the ingenious tricks of Mr. Ducrow's stud. This was was sufficient to confirm their confidence, and to induce them to stand steadily to their bets—but there was another little point which had a still more powerful effect, and that was a knowledge of the grand secret which had led *les chevaliers d'industrie* to go forth with such avidity, "seeking whom they might devour." In fact, Neal had honestly told them that the tempters had been at work, and had generously promised him *seven hundred pounds* to lose the fight—a promise which he took in good part, and while he appeared to accede to it, honorably resolved to save his friends, and punish those who had plotted their destruction. It is not necessary to say that such conduct was highly commendable, and that it entitles Neal to that liberal support which, we have no doubt, the honourable part of the sporting world will step forward to afford him.

So secret did Neal keep his intentions, that they were known but to very few, and were ultimately divulged, rather to allay the fears which had been excited by the prevailing reports that were abroad, than from any desire ostentatiously to make a parade of his honesty.

This quiet state of things completely lulled the suspicions of the conspirators, and they continued their operations with unabated activity to the last moment—staking every farthing they could "rap and run" on the event, and laying out the last guinea after the men had actually entered the ring. It was impossible not to read in their countenances the anticipations of the glorious harvest which a short five and forty minutes was to bring within their grasp; for be it known that that was the precise time at which it had been stipulated the "good-natured Ned" was to yield up the palm of victory to the Goliah of Devonshire. Short, indeed, were these delightful yearnings. On the Sunday Roche reached the Red Lion, at Godalming, where he took up his quarters, accompanied by some of his amiable patrons. Neal was but two miles distant; and on the Monday afternoon he set off to a retired house at Compton, a village about four miles from Milford, where he kept himself completely secluded from observation. The mystery now became more ominous, and the layers of the odds, who were ignorant of the true state of the game, became still more anxious. The eventful morning at last broke, and soon after ten o'clock Ned returned to his old quarters, as blithe as a lark, as fine as a star, and, in fact, in tip-top condition. We never saw him look better or more cheerful, and the hearty reception which he met seemed still more to gladden his spirits. It was now "all right." Every man had an assurance that Ned "meant winning, and nothing else," and with this assurance most were content; but there were still those who were so habitually accustomed to do wrong themselves, that they could not be persuaded it was possible for another to do right; and we were happy to see them subsequently involved in the same vortex with those whose example they followed.

The ring was formed on a common behind the village of North Chapel, in good order, but, considering the importance of the event, the muster of "the London Particulars" was but thin; in truth they were so satisfied of the result that they did not wish to witness their own triumph.

At eleven o'clock Roche quitted Godalming in a post chariot, his two principal backers on the box, and a third by his side. He looked in good health and tolerable spirits. Just at the moment he arrived at Milford, Neal came forth surrounded by his friends, sporting their bird's-eye blue fogles in good style, while two key bugles struck up the favourite air of "All the Blue Bonnets." A carriage, with four horses, was in readiness, upon the box of which he mounted, supported on his left by the Portsmouth Dragoman, one of his staunchest supporters. Tom Spring, and his other friends, then mounted, and off set the cavalcade, Roche taking the lead. The four *prads*, however, soon gave him the "go by," and Neal first reached the Swan at North Chapel, where he commenced preparations for action. The weather, though extremely cold, was fine, and the sun shone forth with unusual brightness. Roche remained in his chaise. Shortly before one o'clock, Neal entered the ring, attended by Tom Spring and Harry Holt—he was received with loud cheers. Roche soon after came forth, under the guidance of Ben Burn and Young Dutch Sam, followed by his backers. His colours were light blue. The toss for choice of position was won by Harry Holt for Neal, and both men proceeded to strip. On comparison of their persons, it was impossible not to observe that Roche had the advantage both in weight and length; but then in age and freshness it was quite the reverse. His flesh seemed soft and puffy, while the fat of his *grubbery* hung in folds over his drawers. He looked, as we before said, well in health, but to our eye he could not be less than six-and-thirty years of age. Neal was all life and fire—not a superfluous ounce on his bones, and as fine as a greyhound. As he shook hands with his gigantic opponent, there was a cunning expression in his eye, which those in the secret well understood. Roche looked perfectly satisfied with himself, and as he *knew* he was to win, he made up his mind to a few light thumps, which he was to follow up with some heavy falls, and then all was to be over. The umpires and referee having been chosen, the backers of Roche took up a position near the ropes, so as to give signals and watch the fulfilment of their scheme. At this moment 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 were greedily taken. And next comes

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. The moment Roche held up his arms the *yokel* was visible in every move; nothing could be more awkward, or so decidedly show his ignorance of the first rudiments of Pugilism. Ned measured him with his eye for a few moments, walking round with his hands well up; Roche flourished his mawleys in the true provincial style, and leaving a clear opening, Ned with a sudden spring dashed in, and delivering an astounding whack with his left on Roche's right eye, followed it up with the quickness of lightning by a more terrible hit with his right, and down went the Pride of Devon upon the broad of his back. ["Och murder!" cried the Patlanders, "is it there you are? Poor crather! Pick him up!" And sure enough he was picked up, and in getting on his second's knee, he gave Ned a look which spoke volumes. It was a mixture of surprise and inquiry—as much as to say, "Is this the way you're going to serve me?"

2. Ned, on having his man before him again, took a few prepatory steps around him, and again jobbed him cruelly right and left in the head, and floored him as if shot. [This was still more suprising to the Devonian, and he could scarcely take it as a joke, while his backers looked on with astonishment.]

3. This round was a little varied, for not only did Ned job his man most unmercifully right and left on the head, but he closed, and, to the surprise of all, gave him his leg, and threw him a heavy fall, kindly tumbling his whole weight upon his fallen house [shouts from all quarters in favour of Ned, and a few suppressed grunts from the Devonians.]

4. Poor Roche once more received smashing visitations right and left on his frontispiece, and was dropped in good style.

5. and 6. In both these rounds Roche was hit right and left, punished, and dropped, as if kicked by a young elephant. [The jaws of the takers of the odds now began to lengthen, and their mouths gradually opened, as if they could have eaten both Roche and his backers, who looked at each other as though they had suddenly got some extraordinary addition to their snorters. 100 to 5 on Neal.]

7. Ned missed a heavy lounge with his right, which went over Roche's shoulder. Roche instantly closed to wrestle, but Ned lifted his heavy carcase up by main strength, and threw him heavily, again falling on his chest. [Exclamations of surprise burst from all quarters, and apprehensions were expressed that the Devonians were lock jawed, from the fixed position of their nut-crackers.]

40 and last. Ned now went to work to finish, and did his business in the most workman-like manner, first jobbing right and left at his head, then hitting a tremendous body blow with his right; another body blow, and, for the first time, a slashing crack on the *conck;* out flew the claret, but Roche, game as a pebble, stood up to be slaughtered. Ned hit away right and left, while Roche was all abroad. Ned at length hit him two chattering hits on the mouth, and down he went upon his back, Ned falling on him. He was again picked up, and placed on his second's knee, when Ned assured him most unfeignedly he meant to win, and nothing else; so that he might do as he liked. This gentle hint, precluded by the slap on the nose (of which Roche was particularly careful) in the last round, at once opened his mind to his fate, and he very sensibly gave in, after fighting as near'y as possible thirty minutes. Ned left off without a scratch, and only received one effective blow through the fight.

REMARKS.

A less accomplished fighter than Roche scarcely ever entered a ring. Independent of being extremely slow, he had not an idea of self-defence, and left himself constantly open to the severe punishment of Ned. As a wrestler he was far superior to Ned, and had he been permitted, might have won the fight by falls alone. Ned soon found out this secret and gave him as few opportunities as possible of gratifying his passion. Nothing but the conviction that Neal meant to rob his friends could have led to the match, and, from the pains which had been taken to make it appear that Roche was something extraordinary, his faults or rather his want of all knowledge of the fistic art, became the more glaring. We hope the poor fellow will be paid for his trouble; although, we apprehend, his Honourable and Right Honourable friends have been completely *cleaned out.* It was worth a Jew's eye to twig their *phisogs* as they retired from the field of battle, and no doubt they were not over pleased to hear long odds laid that the Coroner would sit on three or four of their *corpuses* before they left the town of Godalming. Poor Roche, the unfortunate tool in this affair, is really to be pitied, and certainly showed himself a brave man.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

There were 85 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 50 adults and 35 children, 21 of which were under one year of age: 9 from the Alms house, and 12 people of colour are included in the above.

A serious accident occurred on the 4th, at the Lebanon festival. A considerable number of persons had collected upon the roof of a shed in the vicinity when it gave way and killed one person and injured some others.

We understand that the Arch street Theatre is to be opened on Monday.—the company is said to be strong.

The Delaware is free, and, with the exception of some floating ice, the navigation below the city is quite unobstructed.

We are informed that the Collector of this port has resigned.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of JOSEPH HOPKINSON as Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

A ball was to be given at Goshen, N. Y. on the 3rd of March, for which 12 Adams men and 12 Jackson men were chosen managers—the first set to act till midnight, when they was to abdicate in favour of the others.

Mrs. Knight made her first appearance at the New Orleans Theatre, on the 27th ult. and was received with much applause.

The danger from mad dogs seems to be increasing. Several cattle have gone mad in Weybridge, Vt. and the rabid dog who bit them travelled thence to Middlebury.

Joseph Harrison, collector of taxes in Augusta, Oneida Co. N. Y. is advertised as having absconded with considerable money belonging to the town.

Deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on the 24th inst.—males 29—females 20—total 49.—9 died of Consumption.

An ingenious machine for breaking unrotted hemp, is said to be in successful operation near Lynchburg, Va.

The Committee on Vice and Immorality, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, have reported against the expediency of further legislation against the intemperate use of ardent spirits, thinking it useless, while the existing laws are but partially executed or totally neglected.

In New York, 2800 dollars have been collected, in the first ward, for the relief of the poor.

On the night of Sunday, the 8th Feb., one Chambers, living on Grand Island, and a white man from Chippewa, started from Field's tavern, 4 miles above the Falls of Niagara, with a skiff, loaded with two barrels of whiskey, which they meant to smuggle into Canada. A sudden storm arose and swept them over the falls. The boat was found below, but not the bodies.

On the 21st instant, according to the Buffalo Republican, there was a substantial bridge of ice across the Niagara below the Falls—"not very well finished, but quite passable for sundry fine cloths, &c. bought cheap for cash in the king's dominions—the duties, no doubt secured."

There are 20 Marine Bible Societies in the U. States. They have received donations amounting to $10,119 23 in the last 12 years; and have remitted to the American Bible Society, for the purchase of Bibles, $8,532 12.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives have directed a committee to enquire into the practicability and expediency of erecting or procuring a lunatic asylum. The selectmen of the towns are all required to furnish returns of the number of lunatics in their respective districts.

Clara Fisher was to play Letitia Hardy, on Monday last, at Savannah, with De Camp for the elegant Doricourt.

The fancy ball, at Baltimore, on Thursday evening, appears to have transcended all expectation. The editor of the American says that the number of beautiful women would have been considered remarkable in any part of the world. Has he ever been in Philadelphia?

At the Fancy Ball, given at the New York Park theatre, on the 3d., masks were to be admitted—but the wearers required to show their faces to a manager. Tickets, admitting two ladies and a gentleman, five dollars.

The loss, by the late fire at Savannah, is estimated at $50,000, of which about one half was insured, principally by the London Phœnix, and Charleston Fire and Marine.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, has given to the world through the Nashville Republican, his mode of making fire from ice. It is to shape a piece of transparent ice into the form of a convex lens or burning glass, and with that to draw the rays of the sun to a focus.

The population of the city of New York is more than treble from 1786 to 1805, a period of 20 years. If a continuation at this rate might be estimated, it would amount in 1835 to 700,000.

A quantity of shingles—nearly one million—was last week destroyed by fire, near Norfolk.

The editor of the Savannah Republican has lately seen what he calls a very curious looking fish, about three inches and a half

Prime Lancaster County Segars, grown from the best Spanish seed, are advertised for sale in Lancaster city.

The custom of the groomsmen saluting all the ladies at a wedding, exists in some parts of Connecticut. It was probably introduced on the abolition of the blue-laws.

A calculator in the American Daily Advertiser says, that there are 1,289 tippling shops in Philadelphia, who are attended by 6,195 drunkards, who bring distress on 30,975 persons, being their wives and children.

They have to pay four dollars for liberty to get married in Maryland. In the city of Baltimore alone, last year, this tax amounted to $8,376.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton have advertised the 3d vol. of their Register of Debates as published.

At the recent meeting of the South-Carolina Conference of Methodist Ministers, 20 preachers were admitted on trial, 5 were re-admitted, 9 superannuated, and 4 located. The increase of members during the year, was 6,971. The next Conference is to be held at Columbia, beginning on the 27th of January, 1830.

The Newbern Spectator says that a brig and two schooners, (names not given) were recently lost on *Cape Look-out*, and that, in one instance, the whole crew perished.

It appears that there are thirty-six candidates now before the people of Pennsylvania, for the office of Governor at the next election.

One of the stone pillars for the Tremont House has reached Boston, from Quincy, drawn by seventeen yoke of oxen and two horses: its weight is about fourteen tons.

Six hundred men in the lower part of Middlesex, Conn. have pledged themselves to abstain from ardent spirits as a drink or refreshment. Three hundred and sixteen females have also given in their names, on the side of entire abstinence.

The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of John McDonald, John Stafford, George Stafford, and Jas. Stafford, charged with the murder of an Indian named Bill, robbing his camp and breaking from the jail of Camden county—or $100 for either of them on delivery to the Sheriff or Jailer of said county.

On Sunday evening last, a number of hands employed on the canal, in the vicinity of the village of Waynesburg, Juniata county, Pa. made an attack on a number of citizens of that place; several of the citizens are seriously, and one dangerously hurt. Eleven of the rioters are confined in prison.

Some of the papers are advocating the culture of the opium poppy in this country. Its habitual use is more extensive among us than is publicly known. And its effects, though less violent, and more secret, are scarcely less pernicious than those of distilled spirits.

The corporation of the city of Pittsburgh have authorised a company to light that city with gas.

The number of deaths in New York last week as reported by the City Inspector, amounted to 121—of these 19 were men, 22 women, 54 boys, and 26 girls—23 died of consumption.

Burning charcoal in open vessels is a very dangerous practice. It is only a few days since a woman in Portsmouth, N. H. feeling unwell, retired to bed about the middle of the afternoon, having a pan of coals in her room, to render her more comfortable. Some of the family found her, an hour or two after insensible and almost lifeless. She was recovered; but a few minutes longer would have destroyed her life.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette says, that twenty-two steam boats have been built at that city and its vicinity, within twelve months. Their aggregate tonnage is 4570 tons.

We learn from the Huntsville, (Alab.) Advocate, that pursuant to the sentence of the law, Lewellen Jones was executed near that place on the 23d ult. for the murder of Nathaniel Borham, of Limestone county.

It is considered, that the severities of the winter will be amply compensated in the abundance of fruit and crops of every kind, which are supposed to be the natural consequences of such a season.

A writer in the Harrisburg Chronicle asserts that he has seen a letter, from one of the candidates named for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, to a *Konstituent*.

One New York morning paper calls the editors of another "pirates, who live, if they live at all, by the injury they do their neighbours."

Cardinal Dubois used frequently, in searching after any thing he wanted, to swear excessively. One of his clerks told him—"Your Eminence had better hire a man to swear for you, and then you will gain so much time."

The gross receipts at the Federal-street Theatre, Boston, for the benefit of the Charity Fund of the Fire Department, were $497 75. The Fund will realise about $300 of this.

The Boston Daily advertiser says,—A packet is waiting at Barnstable for a wind, to sail for this city with six hundred dozen eggs!

The people of Ramree, in Ava, say that but one white monkey has been seen in their country. He was placed in a golden cage, and escorted by a host of people into the presence of the King, who expended 20,000 rupees in rejoicings.

The store of Messrs. Little & Wann, at Bell-Air, Md. was broken open and robbed on Wednesday night week, of goods to a considerable amount.

According to the New Orleans Price Current of the 7th ult. there were in that port on the above date (exclusive of steamboats, 33 in number) 58 ships, 80 brigs, and 22 schooners—making a total of 161 vessels. Of these, 135 were American, 14 British, 3 French, 4 Spanish, 1 Bremen, 1 Swedish, and 3 Mexican.

It is said that the winter of 1797, was the severest ever felt in the United States. Pine wood sold in Philadelphia for $26, and all other kinds in proportion. In New-York, some benevolent individuals demanded $40 a cord.

The New Jersey School Bill appropriates 20,000 dollars annually to be subdivided among the districts, who shall raise a sum equal to their quota for the support of schools within the district.

The Steuben Herald records the fact, that a steam power in that place, equal to the carrying of twenty five hundred cotton spindles, costs less than twenty hundred dollars per annum—taking into calculation the interest on the cost of engine, the necessary repairs, fuel, salary of engineers or firemen.

Under the "Royal Charter" in Rhode Island, Newport is entitled to six representatives in the State Assembly, while Providence with thrice the number of inhabitants has but four.

The snow in the woods in Bangor, Me. was more than five feet deep on a level, about the 22d ult.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says, that "Mr. Van Buren intends leaving this city for Washington on the 15th of March, to enter on the duties of the Department of State, provided the senate confirm his nomination, of which there is no doubt."

Frauds in the weight of bread ought to be looked into in every community. An honest baker would thank a customer for telling him of the deficiency if his loaves chanced to be light: and the censure of a dishonest baker should not prevent his frauds from being exposed. A New Yorker complains of finding a difference of *eleven ounces* in the weight of loaves sold by different bakers for the York shilling, 12 1-2 cents.

The Legislature of New-Orleans adjourned on the 7th ultimo, after a session of 83 days. During the session, a committee appointed upon that subject presented a report laying claim to all the public lands within the boundaries of the state, belonging to the United States under the treaty of cession.

An inviolable fidelity, good humour, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

A lad in Willingborough, Burlington county, N. J. was about to amuse himself, last week, by shooting at a mark on the stable door—the shot passed through and killed his master, Mr. Paul Wilmerton.

On Saturday, the Massachusetts senate amended a bill concerning Bankers, by striking out the word *larcenary*, and inserting *larceny*. The other house concurred.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are always pleased to receive a communication from our correspondent "Emily" of Washington. There is something so very neat about her manuscripts, the chirography so peculiar, yet firm, distinct and elegant; and the paper always so clean and fresh-looking, that it affords us pleasure to look at them, especially after having been engaged for half an hour in vainly endeavouring to decypher the illegible scrawl of some of our correspondents. But there is, besides this, a higher motive of delight, and that is the excellence of her composition, the easy flow of thought, and the brilliant polish of style, by which all she writes is characterized and distinguished.

Her last favour is received, and shall meet with an early attention. Her request has been, of course complied with.

To Time, Senex, is another proof of the writer's capability.

In the verses of *Frater*, there are several good thoughts, appropriatrely expressed, though the subject is so trite that much originality cannot be expected. We do not mean to imply a charge of plagiarism; as a practical proof of which the verses shall be inserted in our next.

A small gentleman has entirely too much to say; his communication would nearly fill a paper.

If the address given by *Erasmas* is genuine, we shall return the MSS. as directed.

The article by *Juvenis* is received. We have not yet had time to read it.

Observer next week.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We have barely had time to read the initial pages of the present number, but we perceive, from the table of contents, that many of the articles must be of quite an interesting character, some of which we shall notice more in detail in our next.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday the 26th ult. Mr. Lehman, chairman of the committee on Inland Navigation, and Internal Improvement, made a report, accompanied by a bill appropriating $3,200,000, which, with the sum of $800,000 lately taken on loans, makes $4,000,000 for the present year.

In this report the Committee urge the necessity of speedily completing the line between the *Delaware* and the *Ohio* and the branch on the *Susquehanna* and the *Delaware*, all which they say has been promised by the law of last year. On this subject they add:

"In addition to the improvements recognized by existing laws as part of the Pennsylvania system, the committee have made provisions, for advancing with all practicable speed, towards the great canal of the state of Ohio, and also towards Lake Erie. The completion of these works is deemed essential to the full usefulness and grandeur of the scheme of improvement.—The importance of connecting Lake Erie with the Delaware is illustrated by the rapid increase of the commerce of our inland seas. A few years ago ten vessels were sufficient for the trade of Lake Erie, and now there are seven large steam boats and upwards of one hundred coasting vessels. They have also directed active operations to be commenced upon the Monongahela; and, if practicable, upon the rail road between Columbia and York, and also between Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg. These improvements, it is believed, will be productive in the shape of tolls, and are due to the wishes and interests of the fertile counties on the southern border. In the bill, the committee have made provisions for examinations, and estimates, with a view of connecting the canal with the river, both at Derrstown, on the West Branch, and at Harrisburg on the Susquehanna. In framing the bill, the committee have adopted the principle of accommodating all the districts of the state as early as possible. The result may be, that the state will receive tolls at a later period, from some parts of the line of communication; but it is obvious that from other parts the receipt of tolls will be earlier.

The following facts are stated in the report on the subject of the income likely to be derived from tolls.

"The tonnage conveyed on the Schuylkill canal, within the last year, was 105,463 tons, and the tolls and water rents amounted to nearly $100,000. This work has but recently been finished, and the result has been thus encouraging, although its beneficial influence upon the productive industry of the country, is as yet felt in a very imperfect degree. The Union Canal is also full of promise, though it will not be completed until the ensuing spring. The delay may be ascribed to the difficulty of carrying canals across a dividing ridge, a difficulty which no where exists on the Pennsylvania canal. An imperfect navigation, however, existed for a few months during the last year; and such is the creative power of a canal upon our industrious population and fine country, that with a few boats 18,000 tons were passed and the tolls paid, amounted to $26,000. The Lehigh navigation was interrupted during a great part of the past season, by the construction of works for securing an ascending navigation; the company, however, were enabled to bring from the mines 33,150 tons of coal. The Erie and Champlain canals have been finished but a short time, and the tolls paid into the New York treasury, already amount to more than three millions of dollars. Last year there was a failure of the crop of wheat, which forms the great staple of that state, the tolls nevertheless were $833,000. This sum with a sufficient permanent allowance for superintendance and repairs, is adequate to paying the interest on the cost of the works, and leaves a large sum to be applied to the extinction of the debt."

The Committee purpose that all the money shall be procured on loan, in doing which, they apprehend there will be no difficulty. The interest will be paid out of the funds arising to the State from the dividends on bridge and turnpike stocks, and the collateral inheritance tax, both of which, and a part of the auction duties are already set apart for this purpose. All the tolls arising from the canals and rail roads are all pledged to the same effect. To show what the amount of tolls growing out of this source, will be, it is stated, that the contractor for the dam on Kiskeminitas who is a responsible man, offers to pay $10,000 for the privilege of navigating four boats, toll free for half a year, from Blairsville to Pittsburgh. It is also stated upon the authority of the Lehigh Company, that tonnage is now waiting on the Lehigh, sufficient at a moderate rate of toll, to produce a handsome revenue to the State, on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal.

No doubt is entertained, that by transferring the balance, which it is estimated will be in the public treasury, in 1830, to the canal fund, there will be enough after defraying the probable expenses, to meet the interest of the present debt, and the interest of the additional debt of three millions of dollars, which is now proposed. To obviate all difficulty on this subject, the finance committee are now employed in deliberating on the propriety of creating some additional sources of revenue, though it is not believed that any greater taxation than at present exists, will be necessary.

We regret that our limits would not permit us to publish the report entire. It is an able and interesting document, and contains a statement of facts which fully sustain the arguments of the Committee. Every Pennsylvanian must be highly gratified with the stupendous works of improvement which are every where carrying forward in this State, and the committee deserve much credit for their zeal and perseverence, in labouring to attain the great end proposed.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

On Wednesday last General Andrew Jackson was inaugurated as President of the United States. Pending the election we forbore to express any opinion respecting the relative merits and claims of the two distinguished citizens who were candidates for the station, not because we felt no preference for either, but from a determination to adhere to the plan we originally marked out to ourselves,—we mean an entire avoidance of political discussion. From this plan we are not now about to depart, experience having taught us that it is the pleasantest not only to ourselves but also to our readers. But while we are resolved not to mingle in the painful trials belonging to political controversy, we cannot omit the present opportunity of offering our best wishes to the new President. The strife, the struggle, and the violence of the election is over, and the strong feelings which agitated the breasts of partisans in both ranks have settled and subsided, and men's minds again flow on in their usual current. They who opposed the present incumbent from an honest preference for his adversary have patiently submitted to the triumph which has been gained over them, and are disposed to view his acts with impartiality, and judge them with candor and fairness. They who have won the victory are satisfied with their success, and meet their fellow-citizens without any unbecoming show of exultation, but with a seeming forgetfulness that any cause of difference has existed. True it is there are some unquiet spirits attached to both parties who love the tempest and storms of political warfare more than the calm and quiet which now prevails; and these will continue to hurl their poisoned arrows, and occasionally perhaps excite some slight commotion. But the number of such as these is comparatively few, and will, of course, continue to decrease. The great mass of the community is satisfied with the result, and the friends of the late President will not, we are satisfied, as a body, interpose any unnecessary check upon the movements of the new administration. No doubt they will look cautiously and inquiringly into every measure which may be suggested, and it is proper that they should, but they will not offer any factious opposition. What the good of the country demands that they will approve, and what, in their consciences, they believe to be wrong, that, and that alone, they will oppose.

Such being the state of things, we can, with much sincerity, congratulate the newly elected President and the country. Called to the highest situation in the gift of his countrymen, by a clear expression of their will,—called, too, in preference to an able statesman and a distinguished man,—General Jackson has abundant reason to feel proud and gratified at his elevation. Such pride as may become a man he does feel—such gratification as grows out of a consciousness of an intention to merit by his acts the responsible situation he has been called to preside in he experiences. We congratulate the country because, while we are persuaded of the talent, ability, and zeal of Mr. Adams, we have the highest confidence in the sterling and unbending integrity, the strong mind, clear judgment, and exalted patriotism of his successor; and from the well known abilities of the eminent statesmen which he has called to his councils, and his own qualifications, we are satisfied that the affairs of the United States will be competently and faithfully administered. That the acts of the new administration will be entirely free from fault cannot be expected. No man is infallible, and the best and most upright must sometimes err, but in all that they will perform we believe the members of the new government will be actuated by an honest desire to promote the common interests of the country.

Some, perhaps, may think that the present statement of our opinions and wishes is at variance with our often expressed determination to shun the rocks and shoals which are invariably found in the ocean of party politics. If there be any such, we ask them to remember that we have expressed no partisan feelings, but have simply performed our duty as citizens, in offering to the highest dignitary of the land, the head and front, the representative of our nation,—made such by the voice and the will of a free people,—our heartfelt wishes for the success of his administration, and the consequent good of the country. We have no inclination to become attached to any political sect or communion: as publishers of a paper such as ours, it is our duty and inclination to eschew all such connections, and we have done and shall continue to do so, exercising, of course, our private rights according to our own unbiased judgments. We have said this not in the way of apology—there needs none; but to satisfy those who might imagine that *The Post* was likely to depart from its character of neutrality in all such disputes.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. McKINLEY presented a Protest from the Legislature of Alabama against the Tariff.

Six thousand copies of the map representing the country through which the proposed canal across the Peninsula of Florida, connecting the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, were ordered to be published.

Mr. Webster's resolution, requesting the President to cause copies of the instructions given to our Ministers appointed to attend the Congress at Panama, and copies of communications to other governments on the subject, to be laid before the Senate, was considered, and after an animated discussion, was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 22.

The bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the public buildings, was passed with amendments making appropriations for the erection of a portico on the north front of the President's House, and for the enclosure of the public square west of the Capitol.

In the House of Representatives, the report of the Committee on the Library, in reference to the reprinting of the scarce documents, was again the subject of discussion during the morning hour.

Two foreigners, says the New York Daily Advertiser, Terrence Scanlan, who was once sentenced to the State Prison for life, and Edward Leonard, to-day applied to the committee of the Fifth Ward, and received charity. After they passed round the corner, they changed coats, and one of them went back and applied a second time for charity, telling a different story. They were brought up, and on their examination they were found to be imposters, and committed to the Penitentiary.

GREAT WORK.—There is nothing which proves the utility of Steamboats, like facts here stated: The LINNÆUS, Capt. *Peck*, on Tuesday, among the ice, towed the ship Azelia from the Quarantine Dock to the city; the ship Brunswick, from Dover-street wharf, and the ship Kentucky from Coffee House slip, both to the North River; then took the ship London from Fulton Market slip, and proceeded with her outside of Sandy Hook. On her return, she took hold of the ship Jubilee, and brought her to the city—all before sunset.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

ALBANY POLICE, FEB. 25.—*The wooden nutmegs again in Market, and gold to copper turned!*—Sometime in December last, a man, calling himself Mr. Smith, together with a woman who passed for his wife, made their appearance in this city, with the "banner" of distress "hung upon the outer walls." The story of Smith was, that in *emigrating* to this country from a foreign one, viz: New Brunswick, Quebec, Montreal, and Lake Champlain, with a large cargo of the superfine productions of the "Finest Arts"—ignorant totally of custom-house usages—had fallen, with all, or nearly all, of his worldly inheritances, into the hands of a United States collector in Vermont. This story was backed by the occasional display of a quantity of sovereigns. Among those who lent a listening ear to his eloquent relations of wrongs and oppressions, was a Mr. Holmes, of whom Smith had rented a tenement, and thereby acquired a "local habitation." The acquaintance thus commenced was much improved by some theatrical quarrels between Smith and his wife about the "*sovereigns*," which, as she insisted, constituted a sacred deposit in her hands, not to be parted with without the consent of all the parties concerned. Pending this *sovereign* appeal and negotiation, the visit of Governor Van Ness, of Vermont, to this city, was a subject of very considerable notoriety. With that gentleman Smith pretended a personal acquaintance—to have had interviews with him in relation to his property held in durance vile by the wicked collector, and also to have received from Governor Van Ness positive assurances that for the trifling sum of 75 or 80 dollars, he could obtain a release of the large amount which had been seized.

To "raise the wind" to this amount, was now the object. According to another branch of Smith's private history, however, he had fortunately rescued or saved, or snatched from the grasp of "authority," a trunk containing a quantity of Irish linens, fifteen pieces of which he had still on hand, and which he proposed to put in pledge with Mr. H. for a loan of the requisite. The trunk of linen was accordingly brought into the store of Holmes in the evening, and received by his son, who took a memorandum of the number of pieces and the number of yards in each, as they were called over by Smith, and exhibited, nicely "done up," and labelled in the first style. The next morning, the father, understanding that all was right, counted out "the silver."—In the mean time, the next little trunk, the trunk which contained the sacred dust, was also placed under the surveilance of Mr. H. for *safe keeping*, merely, as the house occupied by his tenants was rather insecure and in an exposed situation. It was accidentally very soon discovered that Smith, instead of facing the storms and tempests of the north, had taken stage with his wife and child for Boston! Suspicion being thus awakened, it was deemed a just ground of inquiry into the contents of the trunks, when on their examination, to the no small surprise of Mr. H. the yellow boys was metamorphosed into base copper coin, and the Bleached pride of the Emerald isle had become solid billets of wood, nicely cut and snugly bound up in due form of Irish linen! A knowledge of this discovery put the vigilance of our police into active operation. Mr. Seth Green, of the city constables, with a requisition from Gov. Van Beuren upon the chief magistrate of Massachusetts, was despatched in pursuit of Smith, who was found by him in Boston, brought back to this city on Tuesday evening last, and safely committed.

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone!

DIED—At his residence in Wilkesbarre, on the 18th inst. after a lingering illness, the Hon. MATTHIAS HOLLENBACK, in the 77th year of his age.

Judge Hollenback was one of the earliest inhabitants of the valley, and has passed through, and shared in all the most interesting scenes of its history. He was one of the few who escaped from the murderous 'Battle of Wyoming,' after the corps to which he belonged were mostly cut off, and nearly surrounded by the Indians.—He bore a Lieutenant's commission in the Revolutionary Army, and was justly distinguished for his firmness and intrepidity. He possessed a strong mind, a discriminating judgment, and much decision of character; and has been one of the most active men of his age.—The Court and Bar of Wilkesbarre, in testimony of the high respect entertained by them for the deceased, called a meeting of its members, and passed resolutions to bestow the usual tokens of regard to his memory.

From the dawn of the war for independence to his death, Judge Hollenback has evinced a steady devotion to his country's welfare, and has exhibited an example of consistent and unbending patriotism worthy the imitation of the rising generation. But he has been gathered to his fathers in the fullness of his years, and has left an extensive circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss, and cherish the recollection of his virtues.

TOOTH ACHE, AND EAR ACHE CURED.

THESE cures are harmless, and warranted to be efficacious.

The Artificial Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are the cheapest known, and handsome as human teeth.

The communications from the Boston, also from the European volumes, together with the opinions of Medical gentlemen in this city, on the importance of preventing the pressure of the teeth with the file, which have lately been published in the Chronicle, can be seen in the advertiser's office No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street. B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

March 7—7t

PAINTED FLOWERS,
Fruit, Butterflies, &c. &c.

JUST received per ship Montezuma, and will be offered for sale in a few days, a beautiful collection of Richly Painted Flowers, in groups and singly.

Also, upwards of 300 Butterflies of various descriptions, comprising the greatest variety in the city, and at low prices.

Also, an assortment of small, coloured Landscapes, Heads, Birds, Shells, &c. &c. &c., imported expressly for Scraps, Tables and Boxes, and for sale by

S. HART & SON,
March 7—2t No. 65 South Third street.

MRS. M'MICHAEL

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a boarding house, in Race street, fourth door from the N. E. corner of Fifth street, No. 161, where she will be happy to accommodate all those who will favour her with their patronage. nov. 17—tf

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. THOMAS VANDEVENTER, to Miss REBECCA C. daughter of Mr. John Sexton, of Kensington, Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, the 3d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Engles, Mr. JOSEPH WILEY, to Miss ANN STEPHENSON, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. James, the Hon. DANIEL TURNER, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, to Miss ANNA, daughter of Francis S. Key, Esq. of Georgetown.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. THOMAS VANDEVENTER, to Miss REBECCA C., daughter of Mr. John Sexton, of Kensington, Philadelphia.

On the 15th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Helfenstein, Mr. C. F. GROSS, to Miss ANNA LOUISA YOUNG, all of this city.

On the 26th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM GRANT, to Miss ESTHER MILTON, both of Delaware county.

On Thursday evening, 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM LINKER, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss SUSANNA BROOKS, of this city.

On the 1st inst. at New York, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, GEORGE WASHINGTON FRANKLIN, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss CATHARINE KEASLIER.

At Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th ult., Major WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of that place, to Miss FRANCES GILL, formerly of this city.

DIED.

On the 3d inst. DELIA ASPELL, aged 53, after a short illness.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. CHARLOTTE HERMAN, daughter of Philip Young, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On Sunday night last, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. GRACE WAGNER.

On Tuesday, Mr. THOMAS MALON, in the 87th year of his age.

On Wednesday afternoon, JOHN V. HART, son of John V. Hart, aged 15 years.

On Wednesday morning week, aged eleven months, SAMUEL EMILE, son of Mr. E. B. Gardette, of this city.

On Thursday morning the 26th inst. ISAAC DUTTON, in the 37th year of his age.

On Wednesday, Feb. 25th, Mr. JOHN HOOD, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 25th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE DOWLING, in the 35th year of her age.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JOHN WENTZ, in the 79th year of his age.

On Sunday, Miss ANN LOXLEY TAYLOR, in the 25th year of her age.

On Saturday, Feb. 28, Mr. JAMES COX, in the 37th year of his age.

On the morning of Saturday, Feb. 28, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES J. OLIVER, son of Andrew Oliver.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 28, JAMES N., son of Abigail Travelli, aged 5 years and 2 days.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 28, Mr. FELIX LABADIE, of New Orleans, in the 45th year of his age.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 28, GEORGE, son of Gebhard and Maria Harres, aged two years and ten days.

On Saturday, Feb. 28, LAVINIA TORRENS, in the 18th year of her age, of a lingering illness, which she bore with much patience and christian resignation.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 28, after a long illness, Mrs. RACHEL, wife of Mark Winter, aged twenty-one years and nine months.

On the morning of the 3d inst. Miss CATHERINE MURTHE, in the 31st year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM LACE, for the last 40 years a respectable inhabitant of this city.

On Sunday morning, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with patience and christian resignation, Mrs. SUSANNAH HEWITT, in the 42d year of her age.

On Sunday afternoon last, Miss ANN LOXLEY TAYLOR, in the 25th year of her age.

On Sunday afternoon last, Mrs. MARY WHITNEY, widow of the late Thomas Whitney.

On the 27th inst. of a lingering illness, at his residence near Lewistown, Pa. in the 25th year of his age, the Rev. JAMES H. STUART, only son of Mr. James Stuart, of this city.

On the 21st February last, MARY ANN POOLE, aged 4 years and seven months, and on the 2d March, instant, WILLIAM WARD POOLE, aged 2 years and five months, children of Edward and Mary Ann Poole, No. 200 Chesnut street.

At New-Castle, Del., on Sunday, the 1st of March, KENSEY JOHNS VANDYKE, Esq. in the 32d year of his age.

In Washington City, on Monday, the 2d instant, Mrs. SARAH W. BARNARD, consort of the Honorable D. D. Barnard, Member of Congress from New York, and daughter of the late Henry Gilbert Livingston, Esq. of New York.

At Princeton, N. J. on the 22d ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET THOMSON, relict of the late Professor Thomson, of that place, in the 76th year of her age.

At his residence in Tinicum township, Delaware county, JOHN HART, Esq. in the 50th year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 9th of February last, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Mr. WILLIAM WEIR, aged 25 years.

On Thursday, 26th in st. of a pulmonary complaint, THOMAS ROBERTS TUNIS, aged 37 years. A man whose strict integrity secured him the respect, and whose benevolent conduct attached to him the hearts of those who knew him. In the prime of his usefulness he has been taken from us; and while we deplore his loss, repeat his own words—"not my will but thine, O Lord, be done," and bow in silent submission to the dispensation of the Omnipotent.

At Dennis Creek, Cape May, New Jersey, Mrs. ZILPAH, widow of Thomas Ludlam, in the 64th year of her age.

On Sunday, the 15th ult. at his residence, near Oxford, Adams county, the Rev. JOHN F. MELSHEIMER, formerly Pastor of the Lutheran Congregation at Hanover, aged about 46 years.

In the city of New York, on Wednesday afternoon, SARAH PAUL, generally known by the name of "old aunt Sarah," aged *one hundred and sixteen years*.

On the 4th inst. at New Orleans, of bilious pleurisy, in the 18th year of his age, GEORGE POYNTELL RELF, youngest son of the late Samuel Relf, of this city.

Mr. Sanderson's Correspondent, H. F. Rodney, writes under date "Lewistown, Feb. 28. The brig Edward, Libby, from Liverpool, arrived here after a tedious passage of 96 days, having been out of all provisions, except potatoes, for the last 20 days. The Rev. BENJAMIN ALLEN, of Philadelphia, left Liverpool in the brig, and died on the passage, about 37 days since."

ENNISKILLEN CASTLE,
No. 97 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber, with deference to public opinion and approbation, informs that the above mentioned public house can commodiously afford rooms to particular societies, however numerous, and gentlemen of the bar, who may be engaged in arbitrations will always be accommodated. Liquors of superior quality—Malt, Vinous and Spirituous, supplied and every attention paid, by CHARLES BARD REES.

march 7—3t

COCKBURN'S REVIEW.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by JOHN TOWNSEND, No. 346 Market street, "A Review of the general and particular causes which have produced the late disorders and divisions within the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia, with introductory remarks on the State of the Primitive Churches, their gradual declension, and subsequent advancement in reformation, to the rise of the Society of Friends." By James Cockburn.

Persons in the upper part may be supplied with the above work on application to Thomas M'Clintock, N. W. corner of Callowhill and Fifth streets.

2mo. 7—3t*

REDUCED PRICES, AT SIMPSON'S, NO. 66 CHESNUT STREET.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to receive from his London and Paris correspondents, an entire new and elegant stock of SPRING GOODS, in the course of the ensuing month, takes the liberty to inform those ladies and gentlemen who honor him with their patronage, and the public generally, that until the 1st of April next, he will continue to dispose of his present stock at considerably reduced prices.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
march 7—1t* No. 66 Chesnut street.

DR. HOWELL'S GENUINE TETTER OINTMENT,

A CURE for the most obstinate cases of Tetter, Scald Head, Breaking out in the Face, for sale by

I. THOMPSON, corner of Second and Market streets.
F. KLETT, corner of Second and Callowhill streets.
P. G. OLIVER, corner of Front and Catharine streets.
J. W. SIMES, corner of Market and Schuylkill Fifth streets.
T. OLIVER, corner of Tenth and Walnut streets.
C. MARSHALL, No. 19 North Fourth street.
J. HERMAN, Jr. No. 154 North Fourth street.
R. T. WORRALL, No. 38 South Fourth street.

Orders for Dr. HOWELL'S VEGETABLE MEDECINE, from any part of the Union, will be promptly attended to.

Certificates of cures may be seen at the different agents, and in the American Sentinel.

march 7—1y

A CARD.

TO our former customers our sincere thanks for their liberal patronage and support, hoping they will call and examine our spring assortment, and we are daily receiving from auction fresh goods—50 pieces 6-4 Cambric and Jaconets, from 31 to 75 cents a yard; Irish Table Diaper, 6-4 wide, at 87½ cents a yard, usually sold at $1 25; fashionable dark Spring Prints, and Cambric Ginghams; men's, ladies', and misses white Cotton Hose, and half Hose of the best make; and three threaded ladies' black and white Silk Hose, from 75 cents to $1 50; black, white and green Gauze Veils, large size; English black Lace Veils; black and coloured Gro de Naps; Levestines, Satins and Sensbaws; assorted coloured Mantua and Satin Ribbons, Gauze do. from 6¼ to 37½ cents a yard; Belt Ribbons, at 12½ cents a belt; Sewing Silks, at 3 cents a skein; 500 dozen Spool Cotton, at 6¼ cents a spool, usually sold at 10 and 12½ cents; 100 Silver Thimbles, at 20 cents, usually retailed at 37½ cents a thimble, with a general assortment of dry goods, and the best assortment of brown and bleached muslins in any retail store in this city, and the cheapest for cash; 500 boxes Hooks and Eyes, 100 pair to the box, at 18¾ a box; Cotton Balls, Tapes and Pins, Diapers, Check and Bed-ticking, at No. 46 North Fourth street.

march 7—tf JOHN KENNEDY.

THE CASKET,
Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment,

A PERIODICAL Miscellany, issued monthly, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood-Engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of about 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

It is now three years since the publication of the Casket commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has never before, it is believed, been extended to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the last year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and engrafted upon the original design, as circumstances have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to meet the increased patronage which the Casket is now receiving, by correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instruction and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of general reading causes; and the publisher of the Casket possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American Scenery, accompanied with appropriate description, will be continued, with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such a sketch of character of the person, or incidents of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; with a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly, it will be the aim of the publisher to present such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to this Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the *facts* of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *etceteras* which constitute the agreeable *melange* of an entertaining periodical, and which give a zest to details of facts, and the graver and severe composition, moral essays.

The price of subscription to the Casket, 2 dollars and 50 cents a year if paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 50 cents at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of an equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, and mechanical arrangements, generally, such as shall insure to it a favorable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per c.nt. for collections. Complete sets for 1827 and 1828, supplied to order.

Orders, free of postage, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances. S. C. ATKINSON, Publisher,
No. 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscribers manufacture the COCALICO MILL STONES, of every description, celebrated for grinding Corn, Rye and Plaister, &c. Orders addressed to either of their agents, viz.

ABRAHAM BRUNER, Columbia, Pennsylvania
CORNELIUS SMITH, Port Deposit, Maryland;
PETER FAHNESTOCK, No. 11, Light Street Wharf Baltimore.

S. KONIGMACHER, 141, Market Street, Philadelphia, or to them; directed to the Ephrata Post Office; Lancaster County Pennsylvania: will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. WM. & JOS. KONIGMACHER.

N. B. The stones will be delivered, if required.

april 19—1m1yr*

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private receipt of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was preserved by an individual, to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

TESTIMONIES.

Certificate of Leonard Stoddard.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having been seized in the winter of 1825, with the prevailing influenza, I continued for the space of two years, to be troubled with a bad cough, great difficulty of breathing, occasional pain in the side, great debility, attended with bad digestion, and the expectoration of much thick matter. I consulted three distinguished physicians, and made use of Anderson's Cough Drops, the Indian Specific, and other celebrated remedies without relief. About the first of April last, I obtained a bottle of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The beneficial effect was immediate; and in the course of three months, my health was as good as it had been for the last ten years.

LEONARD STODDARD.

Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1825.

Certificate of Frederick S. Warner, Esq.

The subscriber is induced, from public

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ELEGY

To the memory of Miss Emily Koy, (Cousin to Miss Ellen Gee, of Kew,) who lately died at Ewell, and was buried in Essex.

D. T. FADULA, NARRATOR.

Sad nymphs of UL, U have much to cry for,
Sweet MLE K U never more shall C,
O SX maids! come hither and VU,
With tearful I this MT LEG.

Without XS she did XL alway—
Ah me, it truly vexes I 2 C
How soon so DIt a creature may DK,
And only leave behind XUVE.

Whate'er 1 0 2 do she did discharge,
So that an NME it might NDR;—
Then Y an SA write? then why N?
Or with my bring tears her BR IDU?

When her Piano-40 she did press,
Such heavenly sounds did MNS, that she,
Knowing her Q, soon I 2 U confess
Her XLNG in an XTC.

Her hair was soft as silk, not YRE,
It gave no Q nor yet 2 P to view:
She was not handsome, shall I tell U Y?
U R 2 know her I was all SQ.

LS she was, and prattling like A J;
O, little MLE, did you 4 O
The grave should soon MU U, cold as clay,
And U should cease to B an NTT!

While taking T at Q with LN G,
The MT grate she rose to put a :
Her clothes caught fire—no I again shall C
Poor MLE, who now is dead as Solon.

O, LN G, in vain you set at 0
GR and reproach for suffering her 2 B
Thus sacrificed:—to JL U should be brought,
And burnt U 0 2 B in FEG.

Sweet MLE K, into SX they bore,
Taking good care her monument 2 Y10,
And as her tomb was much 2 low B 4,
They lately brought fresh bricks the walls to I 10.

EPIGRAM.

Of all who seek thy bribes to lure,
They most deserve the rod,
Who wring a fortune from the poor,
Then give a part to God.

Should not the wretches most abhor'd,
Be hung as high as Haman;
They offer bribes unto the Lord,
That he may wink at Mammon.

PRAISE.—To bespeak praise is forever to be disappointed of it; to fear it is to deserve it, and to turn one's back upon it is to be sure to have it follow.

MISFORTUNES.—I never knew any man in my life who could not bear anothers misfortunes perfectly like a Christian.

What is original is in its kind perfect. An original may be imitated—it cannot be excelled.

The most successful juggler keeps his spectators the most in the dark.

The acme of philosophy is to behave consistently on extraordinary occasions.

Great qualities as naturally bespeak the partiality of the ingenious as beauty does the admiration of the sensual.

What you leave at your death let it be without controversy, or else the lawyers will be your heirs.

Whatever you dislike in others, take care to correct by the gentlest reproof.

No man ever offended his own conscience but first or last it was revenged on him for it.

A WRESTLING MATCH.—A man lately undertook to wrestle with a half pint of Brandy. First he took Brandy down, with great ease; but the day was won by Brandy, who took his antagonist down, and held him for the space of three hours! when he suffered him to rise.

AN IRISH BOXER.—Among the original settlers of Londonderry, N. H. there was a stout, two-fisted Irishman, who valued himself very highly on his skill in the pugilistick art. It was his ambition to be accounted the greatest boxer in the country, and this passion continued to the end of his life. On his death bed, he was visited by a benevolent clergyman, who sat before him the motives of repentance, and among others mentioned that those who died in the faith would sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the world to come. The dying pugilist seemed to pay very little attention to this argument, but was anxious to know whether *Sampson* would be there. "Yes," said the clergyman, "Sampson will be there also." "And will he be there, sure?" said Pat, brightening up for a moment and clenching his fist, "then by —— *there will be a boxing there when he and I meets!*"

An honest dame in the town of ——, standing beside the corpse of her deceased husband, bewailing in 'piteous tone' his untimely departure, observed "It's a pity he's dead, for his teeth are as good as ever they was."

ECONOMY.—A friend complained to his neighbor the other day, of the heavy amount of his bill for meat! "But," added he, "I am determined to have no more butcher's meat in my house this year at any rate." "Not this year!" said the neighbor, "why the year is but just begun." "True," rejoined the other, "but I mean to pay ready money for it in future, and then it will be my meat and not the butcher's."

PETER FRANCISCO.—This man who has lately applied to Congress for a pension for Revolutionary services, was supposed to be in his prime, the strongest man in the United States.—The Georgia Courier relates an anecdote of a man, who had travelled all the way from Kentucky to Virginia, burning with desire for an encounter with Francisco. Our traveller was a half-horse-and-half-alligator man, and boasted that he could thrash his weight in wild cats, and "he'd no notion of having it said that Francisco was the strongest man in the U. States; he'd no notion on it." He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, one pleasant morning in Spring; and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveller mentioned his business, which, after some remonstrance on the part of Peter, was finally consented to; and Peter dismounted from his horse, for battle. They met—Francisco stued his antagonist, as if he had been a puff ball, and threw him over the fence. "*I'd thank you to toss that 'are hoss over here, for I should like to be travelling!*" said the discomfitted man of the mountains, as he recovered. They parted on good terms, laughing at the oddity of the encounter.

DELICATE ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.—An English lady of high rank, while in the country, is said to have been in the habit of leaning over the staircase, and blowing out the entry lamps, snuff up the effluvia with great gusto, exclaiming, "Ah, how it reminds me of the Opera House."

A DISCOVERY.—It is said that the book of Jasher, mentioned in Joshua, has been discovered in Persia, where it has been preserved ever since the Babylonish captivity. In this book, says Mr. Noah, we shall find the particulars of Joshua's commanding the sun to stand still. The same editor gives the titles of several books, mentioned in the Bible, which he thinks may be recovered in Persia, viz.—'Book of the Acts of Solomon,' 'Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah,' 'Book of Samuel the Seer,' 'Book of Nathan the Prophet,' 'Book of Gad the Seer,' 'The Visions of Iddo the Seer,' 'Book of Shemiah the Prophet,' 'Book of Jehu.' The reason which he assigns for these books being in Persia, is that some Jews liked the government of Cyrus, and remained, while others went away in too much haste to carry their books!

TORTURES OF THE INQUISITION. The following was among the modes of torture adopted by the inquisition in Spain, as late as 1820. The condemned was laid upon his back, and fastened in a groove upon a table.—Above him was suspended a pendulum, having a sharp edge, and so constructed, as to become longer by every movement. The unhappy victim was thus made to see the instrument of his torture swinging to and fro, and every moment feeling its edge cutting deeper and deeper until all sense of feeling became extinguished!

ROGUERY AND MISERY. Junius in one of his private letters asserts that he "never knew a rogue who was not unhappy." Unhappy people are very apt to find fault and grumble, therefore, let our readers who wish to avoid the suspicion of roguery avoid grumbling.

A PATTERN FOR WIVES.—Patrick Mactwig was charged, before a London magistrate, with having thrown Mrs. Mactwig out of the window. The wife herself was the first to defend him.—"He was pretty fresh, and I was very drunk. I knowed I deserved a bating, so I jumped out of the window sooner than he should give it to me."

The Emperor of Russia is remarked for living in a very unostentatious manner. His family expenses are *only* about 4000 pounds *per week*, nearly $18,000.

He that does not give his son a trade or a profession, learns him to be a knave, and perhaps a thief. This, more especially holds good as respects the children of the poor. Poor children that are brought up neither to a trade, nor any regular occupation, are laid under a sort of necessity to become rogues for a livelihood.

During Mr. Jefferson's administration syrup was provided in the Capitol for the refreshment of the members of Congress. This was furnished and charged under the head of *stationary*. The National Intelligencer says that a member, who did not like the beverage, jocosely remarked, that he should be very glad if the officers of the House would provide a little whiskey for those who preferred it, and charge it to the account of *fuel*.

SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE OF THE DOG AND ELEPHANT.—The dog is the only animal that dreams; and he and the elephant is the only animal that understands looks; the elephant is the only animal that, besides man, feels *ennui*; the dog is the only quadruped that has been brought to speak. Leibnitz bears witness to a hound in Saxony, that could speak distinctly thirty words.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.—Rogers' establishment for cutlery was of course an object of curiosity. His finest articles are exhibited for sale in a large, well-furnished apartment, fitted up in a style which would not discredit a drawing room. Beneath a case at one end is a penknife, with 1823 blades, and another at the opposite end little less formidable for the number of its bristling points. Near by are also exhibited in a rosewood case, a penknife, of perfect construction less than a quarter of an inch long, a pair of scissors of still smaller dimensions, with a variety of other articles which seem to have been the handy work of Lilliputian artists. We afterwards visited the shops where penknives, razors, &c. are manufactured.—Penknives are made by a very rapid process. A blade is forged in about two minutes, but passes through a variety of hands before the knife is ready for sale. The whole amount of time, however, which is actually extended in its construction, is very trifling. In tempering, the workmen are directed by the color of the oxyde, when the blade is taken from the water. An orange color is considered to indicate the proper degree of hardness. If the crust on the blade is blue, the *temper is too soft; if white too hard.—Notes of a Traveller.*

WHITE ANTS.—Mr. Smeathman divides these insects into three orders. First, the working insects, or labourers. Second, The fighters, or soldiers. Third, The winged of perfect insects, which are male and female, and capable of multiplying the species, these last he calls the nobility and gentry, because they neither labour nor fight. The different functions of the labourers and soldiers, or the civil and military establishments, in a community of white ants, are illustrated by Mr. Smeathman in an attempt to examine their nests or city. On making a breach in any part of this structure, with a hoe or pickaxe, a soldier appears, and walks about the breach, as if to see whether the enemy is gone, or to examine whence the attack proceeds. In a short time he is followed by two or three others, and soon afterwards by a numerous body, who rush out as fast as the breach will permit them, their numbers increasing, as long as any one continues to batter the building. During this time they are in the utmost bustle and agitation, some being employed in beating with their forceps upon the building, so as to make a noise which may be heard three or four feet distance. On ceasing to disturb them: the soldiers retire, and are succeeded by the labourers, who hasten, in various directions, towards the breach, each with a burden of mortar in his mouth, ready tempered. Though there are millions of them, they never stop or embarrass each other, and a wall gradually arises to fill up the chasm. A soldier attends every six hundred or a thousand of the labourers, seemingly as a director of the works; for he never touches the mortar, either to lift or carry it.

One in particular, places himself close to the wall under repair, and frequently makes the above mentioned noise, which is instantly answered by a loud hiss from all the laborers within the dome; and at every such signal, they evidently redouble their pace, and work as fast again. The work being completed, a renewal of the attack constantly produces the same effects. The soldiers again rush out, and then retrent, and are followed by the labourers loaded with mortar, and as active and as diligent as before.—Thus the pleasure of seeing them come out to fight and work alternately, Mr. Smeathman observes, may be attained as often as curiosity excites, or time permits; and it will certainly be found, that one order never attempts to fight, nor the other to work, let the emergency be ever so great. The obstinacy of the soldiers is remarkable: they fight to the very last, disputing every inch of ground so well, as often to drive away the negroes, who are without shoes, and make white people bleed plentifully through their stockings.

EARTHQUAKES.

The earthquake in the East Indies occurred about the time that one was felt at Genoa, and in other parts in Europe. As the duration of its motion was from east to west, may it not have been the same which extended internally round nearly two thirds of the globe? Shocks have been mentioned as having been experienced about the same period in Egypt. Something like a connection may, therefore, be traced, which would confirm the system of Professor Leslie, that our planet has a widely cavernous structure, and that we tread, live, fight, make laws, and raise what we call imperishable monuments, on a mere crust. This system would explain at once, and much more easily than the subterraneous communications of volcanoes through a solid earth, the frequency of earthquakes, and the astonishing rapidity with which their motion is transmitted to the most incredible distances. It would also account for the total disappearance of cities, which have at once been engulphed, without leaving any trace but a cloud of dust and smoke behind them.

A German chemist has discovered, that by mixing two parts of nitrate of potash, two parts of neutral carbonate of potash, one part of sulphur, and six of sea salt, all finely pulverised, a fulminating powder of the greatest strength is obtained; and, what is very remarkable, the force of the explosion is constantly directed below.

Animal Electricity.—Method of receiving the electrical shock from a cat:—Place the left hand under the throat, with the middle finger and the thumb pressing the bones of the animal's shoulder, then gently passing the right hand along the back, sensible electrical shocks will be felt in the left hand: very distinct discharges may be obtained by touching the tips of the ears after applying friction to the back of a cat. But it is requisite that a good understanding should exist between the experimenter and *apparatus*, lest shocks be elicited more electric than are to be wished for.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING CATTLE.

There is a remarkable difference in cattle's eating straw when fresh threshed, and when it has been threshed several days. But if fresh threshed straw is cut and mixed with hay of pretty good quality, and the whole sprinkled a little with a pretty strong solution of salt and water, and permitted to lie in a heap for several days the mixture will improve in quality.

Much chaff and straw that is thrown away, may with a little pains be made good fodder for cattle, by being mixed with corn stalks cut with a machine, and sprinkled with fine salt and water, if the mixture will bear wetting. The sweetness of the stalks and hay is imbibed by the chaff and straw, and the whole will make a compound very agreeable to cattle. They should not however, be confined wholly to salted food, but have fresh messes a part of the time.

When young animals are pinched for food at an early part of their growth, or fed with such as is not of a sufficiently good quality they never thrive so well, nor make so good stock afterwards. It is said in Young's *Farmers Calendar*, that 'in the winter the yearling should be fed with hay and roots, either turnips, carrots, potatoes, mangel wurzle, or ruta baga, and they should be thoroughly well fed, and kept perfectly clean by means of litter. At this age it is matter of great consequence to keep such young cattle as well as possible; for the contrary practice will stop their growth, which cannot be recovered by the best summer food. If hay is not to be had good summer straw must be substituted, but then the roots must be given in greater plenty and with more attention. To steers and heifers two years old, the proper feed is hay, if cheap, or straw, with baits of turnips, cabbages, potatoes, &c. It is not right to keep yearling calves and two years old together, because in general the younger cattle are, the better they must be fed.'

When a farmer is apprehensive that he has too much stock for his fodder, it is best not to stint them in their allowance as much in the fore part as in the latter part of winter: for cattle are the more liable to be pinched with cold in December and January than afterwards, when they become habituated to rigorous weather. Advantage may also be made of browsing more in the latter than the fore part of winter, as the buds begin to swell and the twigs have more sap in them than in the early part of the season.

If a farmer propose to feed his cattle with potatoes or other roots, it will be better to give them but a small quantity at first, increasing it by degrees as they become accustomed to that sort of food. It will likewise, be better to give them a little every day than a large quantity at once in three or four days or a week.

BEE MOTHS.

The sagacity of man enables him to discover the peculiar habits, which instinct leads the subordinate creation to adopt for self preservation, and his inventive faculty frequently suggests to him, some mode, by which the instinctive habits of such as are noxious may be conducive to their destruction. Thus we discover that instinct teaches the *Bee moth* to secrete herself during the day in the corners of the hive. All, therefore, take such advantage of this fact as that this most pernicious enemy shall rush to its own destruction. For this purpose let the orifice of the hive be four inches wide, and one inch high. At the commencement of the season for the moth, place a shingle on the bottom or floor of the hive. You will find in the morning that almost every moth has taken refuge under it.—They are thus readily dispatched. This is the mode I have practised with my own bees, and not a single hive has ever been injured.—[*N. E. Farmer.*

A THRIFTY BEAN.

In the summer of 1827, I discovered among my bush beans a single vine remarkably thrifty, and throwing out runners. I erected a pole at the place, and the vine was trained upon it. It grew during the summer with the utmost luxuriance and beauty, attracting notice from every passing traveller. When arrived at maturity it presented a complete congeries of pods. The number of beans from the vine was 1,223, and the weight is 1 1-4 pounds. In the same ratio of increase I should have had, this fall 1528 lbs. or 1,495,729 beans—and in the autumn of 1829, 1,869,661 1-2 lbs. or 1,829,276, 567 beans.—[*N. E Farmer.*

To Tavern Keepers and the Public.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement received, offers the following articles at very reasonable prices:—

WINE BITTERS, CORDIALS, CATSUPS, ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, &c

Also, the only kind of BITTERS manufactured in this city, suitable for making that very pleasant and fashionable drink, RED ROVER. By several years experience, he has brought those high flavored Bitters to a perfection highly esteemed by most public houses in this city.

☞ None are genuine for making Red Rover, except his signature is on the label on the Barrel, Keg, Demijohn, or bottle.

Apply at the Subscriber's Old Establishment, No. 11 Marshall's Court, running from Fourth to Fifth, between Prune and Spruce streets. G. THOMAS.

Store-Keepers, to sell again, allowed a liberal discount. feb. 21—3m*

S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE CASKET FOR FEBRUARY,

EMBELLISHED with a spirited print of a Newfoundland Dog, Views of Gray's Ferry and Arch street Theatre, and Music.

CONTENTS.—Sagacity of a Newfoundland Dog—A Family Charm—Publican's Dream—Phantom Hand—The New Zealander—Progress of Error—The Duellists—Baron Ramond—St. Petersburg—Columbus, before the University of Salamanca—Gray's Ferry, Inn and Gardens—Arch street Theatre—Ruins of Time—Admiral Blake—The Hour of Death—Illustrations of Women—Death of the Laird's Jock—The White Mountains—To a Child—Scenes of the Indian Wars—*Ladies' Cabinet*—Italian Girl's Hymn to the Virgin—Chances of Marriage—Rum.

Wit and Sentiment.

The favorite Song of MARY DIBU, *set to Music.*

Poetry.—To Desolation—Death of the First Born—Shipwrecked Sailor Boy—The Watch—The Infant—On the Death of Mrs. Jackson—An Epithalamium—The Dying Mother—Scene in India—Sonnet to Sin—The Serenade—The Romantic.

Price $2 50 a year—Single Nos. 25 cents. Published monthly, by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
feb. 28—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.

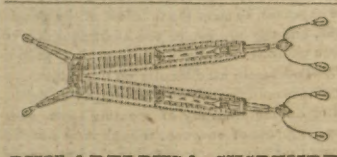
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to
HENRY KORN,
No. 22 North Second street, Philadelphia.
feb. 28—6m

LEEDS & WIGGINS,
TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Tailoring business in all its various branches, at No. 32 South Fifth street, four doors below Walnut street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—3m



PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER
MANUFACTORY,
No. 26 South Fourth street,
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
Oct. 11—8m

STRAW BONNET MANUFACTORY.
MRS. E. HENLEY,
No. 4 North Second street,

CONTINUES to manufacture Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets, of fashionable pattern. She has on hand,

Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets.
Leghorn Flats and Crowns.
Do. Bolivar Hats.
Men's and Boys' Leghorn, Sea Grass and Manilla Hats.
Pink, blue, white and black Satins.
Do. do. do. Mantuas.
Do. do. do. figured Gros de Naples.
Gauze Garnature, and other fancy Ribbons.
Plain Satin and Mantua Ribbons, from No. 2 to 22.
Riping Cords, and a great variety of Millinery Trimmings.
Straw Plat, by the single yard or larger quantity; Chain Gimps.
Also, a general assortment of Merino Shawls.
N. B. Country Merchants and Milliners supplied on liberal terms. jan. 31—9t

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
No. 137 North Eighth street, 6 doors above Race, E. side.

THE PROPRIETOR of the New Circulating Library desires to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has made arrangements for all the new and popular Novels, Romances, Tales, &c. and having already a stock of old works of merit, will receive the calls of his patrons with grateful acknowledgments.

P. S. Pelham, Disowned, Zillah, Tokeah, or the White Rose, Crockford's, or Life in the West, together with many other publications, have already been added. feb. 21—3m

SCRAP ENGRAVINGS.

JUST received and for sale by the Subscribers, at their Fancy Store, No. 65 South Third street, a great variety of small COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, of an entire new description, consisting of Landscapes, Portraits, Flowers, Fruits, &c. &c.

Also, a beautiful assortment of plain Engravings, of every description, from ONE CENT upwards, suitable for Scrap Books and Tables. S. HART & SON.

☞ Direction—opposite Girard's Bank.
feb. 21—3t

COUGHS, ASTHMAS
AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE Public is respectfully informed that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for nine years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each Bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favorable effects, and where the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam.

Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about sixty doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATE.

To JAMES MELLEN, Hudson, N. Y.

In the spring of 1818, Mr. Eleazar Harris, a man in very indigent circumstances, and who had labored for me occasionally, for more than a year, was violently seized with an affection of the lungs, accompanied by a tight dry cough, frequently unable to raise any thing for nearly half an hour, and then, most commonly, blood. His cough was so severe and incessant, that he soon became much emaciated, his eyes glassy, and his strength left him to that degree that he was wholly unable to labour; compassionating his situation, a friend of mine and myself procured for him one bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops. By taking which, in about 3 weeks (to my astonishment) he was so far restored as to be able to perform his usual labour.

Hillsdale, Feb. 19, 1828. GAIUS STEBBINS.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

This valuable Medicine is Counterfeited. *Purchasers* must be particular, and ask for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS, prepared by JAMES MELLEN, and also see that the Bottles are stamped in the Glass, J. Mellen, instead of I. Miller. For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; E. & C. Yarnall & Co.; T. W. Dyott; and Bettle & Jenkins, Philadelphia.
Dec. 20—co3m

DR. MILDERBURG'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

FOR the growth and nourishment of Hair on bald places. Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek Nation of Indians, and during his residence of 2 years, paid particular attention to the method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil their juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment on the roots of the hair, two or three times a week. The reasons they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

NEW LONDON, December 1, 1828.

Dr. Milderburg—Sir, I have used two pots of your Indian Compound according to your directions, my hair, as I stated to you, had been falling off for some time, during which I could find nothing to stop it; but, sir, your Cerate has not only stopped it from falling off, but has evidently produced a new growth of dark hair on the top of my head, and I have no hesitation in recommending your Compound to all that need such a remedy.

Yours, JAMES B. RIPLEY.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM L. RUSHTON, sole Agent for the State of New York, No. 81 William street, second door from the corner of Liberty street.

☞ To prevent imposition, the directions are signed by the proprietors on every box.
jan. 31—2m

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread Street.
april 26—1y

CANARY BIRDS,
RING DOVES AND CAGES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his large lot of choice Canary Birds, and 20 pair of handsome Ring Doves, some of them white as milk.

ALSO,

6 new Mocking Bird Cages, with roof tops.
5 large (mahogany frame) Breeding Cages.
2 large Wire Lattices, nearly new.
30 Canary Bird Cages, some of them new.
60 Bird Boxes, with Baskets.

FREDERICK FOERING,
No. 194 North Second, near Vine street.
feb. 28—3t*

STOCKLEY & BIRCH,
No. 149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank,

HAVE received, by the ship ALEXANDER, from London, MINISTER'S latest Fashions.—They have also on hand super and extra super Ermine Cloths, Blue, Black, Brown, Citron and Green, together with an excellent assortment of Cassimeres, Fancy Silk, Silk Velvet and Valencia Vesting, which they will make up to order in the best manner, and most fashionable style. jan. 17—tf

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

No. 31 North Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch street.

BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices; Pommeraye's Lecteur Francais, Atlantic Souvenir, and other select new publications, together with a variety of Juvenile Works, calculated to
Raise the genius, and to mend the heart.
Booksellers, teachers, &c. will be supplied on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the Market.
Dec. 6—3m SAMUEL J. WITHY.

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern.
Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

REMOVAL.

PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 27 to No. 56 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite H. Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—tf

THE JACKSON WREATH;
OR, NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

CONTENTS.

Biography of General Jackson. By Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq.
Continuation. By Dr. M'Henry.
A Dirge to the Memory of Mrs. Jackson.

PLATES.

1. PORTRAIT of ANDREW JACKSON.
2. TITLE PAGE, containing the U. STATES ARMS.
3. The GOLDEN WREATH, (PRINTED IN GOLD.)
4. The BATTLE of NEW ORLEANS.
5. VIEW of THE HERMITAGE.
6. THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.
7. JACKSON GRAND MARCH & QUICK STEP.
8. MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Just published, and for sale at the Franklin Engraving Office, No. 65 Arcade. JACOB MAAS.
feb. 14—tf

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
At No. 466 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound and kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ... $3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ... 2 50
Youth and boys' boots, from 2 00

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, monroes, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Potter's Paper Warehouse.

REMOVED to No. 253 Market, opposite Decatur street, where every description of paper may be had, at the lowest mill prices for cash or approved notes. feb. 28—tf

FURNITURE.
RICHARD POWELL,
No. 154 North Second street, above the sign of the Camel,

MAKES to order, and generally has on hand, a variety of good CABINET FURNITURE, at the most moderate prices. Dec. 27—3m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on the 19th inst. a Gold Double Capped and Jewelled English Watch, Maker's Name, BENJAMIN WEBB, London, number not recollected; the outside case engraved; a Chrystal Seal with a Key at one end, moving on a swivel, attached by a black silk string to the Watch.

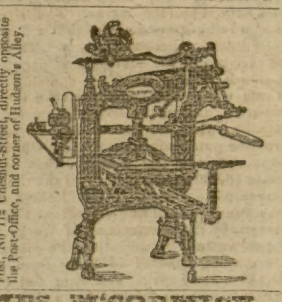
Any person who will deliver the said Watch to THOMAS PARKER, Watchmaker, No. 13 South Third street, shall receive the above reward.
1mo. 31—tf

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. McFanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 315 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 56 Chesnut street.
feb 16—tf

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 174 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 22—tf



JAMES M'CORMICK,

No. 391 North Second, above Green street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for their former patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues to supply *Boots, Gentlemen and Ladies' Shoes*, of the first quality and on moderate terms.

N. B. Orders from Country Storekeepers punctually attended to. Dec. 13—3m

Tontine Coffee House, New York,
A HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

THIS HANDSOME BUILDING is open on the European plan, where lodgings may be taken, and where meals are given at any time, at a minute's notice, from a bill of fare. One advantage in it is, that every person pays for precisely what he orders, and nothing more, and may live more or less expensively as he pleases.

The lodgings are extensive, and mostly single rooms, handsomely furnished, which are let at 37½ cents a day; a night's lodging the same. Those who visit New York, are invited to try this new establishment, a more particular description of which may be seen in the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Building is well known as the former Merchants' Exchange, situated on Wall street, near the new Exchange, the Banks, Insurance Offices, Dry Goods Auctions, and with the place for Public Sales in the street, in front.

New York, December 13, 1828—3m

CLOTH STORE,
NO. 6 DECATUR STREET.

THE Subscribers have just received a splendid assortment of super assorted Cloths, consisting of

Extra and superfine water finish blues,
Imperial, middle and low priced blacks,
Extra super wooded greens, olive and citrons,
do. snuff brown, carbo, claret, &c.

Also, just opened, one case superfine Cassimeres, containing super blues, black, drab, steel, Navarino, cinnamon and Queen's mixtures.

One truss splendid Valencias, neat patterns.

Also, on hand, an extensive assortment of superfine, middling and low priced blue, black and medley Cloths; blue, black and fancy Cassimeres; black, buff and white Cassimeres, for vests; Ladies' Habit Cloths, light and dark blues, blacks, browns, bronze, bottle green, olive; scarlet and mixtures; Silk, Silk Velvet, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseillos, and other Vestings; Gilt and Lasting Coat and Vest Buttons; Italian Sewings; Scarf and Legee Twist; Duntee Canvas; red Army Cloth; mixt, drab and red Paddings; Shirtings and Sheetings, &c. &c. with a variety of other goods, for sale on the most reasonable terms, by

SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
feb. 21—3t No. 6 Decatur street.

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire a No. 19 Crown street. Nov. 29—tf

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,
No. 270 Arch street, near Tenth.

STEPHEN CHARLES NEGUS informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Drug and Chemical Store, and offers for sale a stock of genuine and fresh Drugs and Medicines, with English Vegetable Extracts, and a variety of other articles, of the first quality, Gum Elastic Instruments, &c. &c.

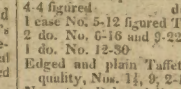
All his medicines have been selected with great care, and are of the most approved kind, and the best quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes will be accurately and promptly attended to.

Medicine Chests, for Families, provided or replenished, at short notice.

Country Physicians supplied on reasonable terms.
feb. 7—tf

REMOVAL.



THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 6 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Port Deposit, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 6¼ cents per mile.
Dec. 6—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, urns of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.
No. 65 Market street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the last arrivals, viz:

Italian Lutestrings, jet and blue-black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lutestring black Cravats,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros de Nap Hdkfs.
Love Hdkfs. and Ribands,
Palmerine and Battiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Arcophine do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Hoskin Gloves, Men's,